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Tuesday, March 21, 1972
Chaitra 1, 1894(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XI Contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 21, 1972 Chaitra 1, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKSH Murshidabad (West Bengal)

MR SPEAKER He was a member of our House for a long time He is welcome back to this House

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR SPEAKER Now questions Shri Vajpayee is absent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It is a fact that this question has been postponed to some other day ?

MR SPEAKER No

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Because of the importance of this question I have made a personal request that this should be postponed to a future date when Shri Vajpayee is present here I request that it may be postponed

MR SPEAKER : This has not happened in the past There are no instances like that Simply because one hon Member is not present here, how can you postpone the question to a future date ? No, it is not possible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय पहले आपने इस तरह के मौके दिए है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत बात पर स्टैंड मत लिया करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय लिख कर दो है तो आप ऐसा कर लेते थे ।

राज्य मे आम चुनाव के बारे मे शिकायतें

*10]. **श्री वरके जार्ज**
श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या **विधि और न्याय** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हाल ही मे हुए दिल्ली महानगर परिषद और विधान सभाओं के आम चुनावों तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के उप-चुनावों के सम्बन्ध मे निर्वाचन आयोग तथा राज्यों के मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारियों को प्राप्त शिकायतों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, और

(ख) उन शिकायतों का ब्योरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी उनके पास भी जानकारी नहीं है । हम भी यही चाहते है कि इसका पोस्टपोन कर दिया जाये ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जानबूझ कर छिपाया जा रहा है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी . मन्त्री महोदय भी तैयार नहीं हैं । अचानक श्री वाजपेयी जी को भी जाना पड़ गया । अपवाद के रूप मे आप इसको किसी दूसरे दिन ले लें ।

MR. SPEAKER : When you met me in my room, I explained to you the position I do not follow why the other subsequent questions are put. I told you that you could give notice of another question and I would admit it. That would come in course of time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोई मैम्बर जिसका है तो सवाल को दूसरे दिन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ पता नहीं है आपको। यों ही सोच रखा है कि खड़े हो जाना है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : You told me that the Minister was ready with the reply, but the fact is that the Minister is not ready. What question can be asked when the Minister himself is not ready with the reply ? So, why not postpone this question ?

MR. SPEAKER : This type of a reply is nothing new. We keep getting such things off and on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Very often is happens in the case of written replies but as far as oral replies are concerned, it is for the first time that I am hearing this.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The election was completed on the 15th March and we asked the Election Commission to furnish the information.

MR. SPEAKER : My what time will you be able to give the reply ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The Election Commission has written to the Chief Election Officers in the States and they have, on their part, written to the District Election Officers to send the returns. We have to get the information from the Election Commission. As soon as we get it, we shall place it before the House. I think, in about a fortnight's time, we will be able to give the reply.

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice of another question and I will admit it

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will I get an opportunity to ask this question again ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to ask a question now when there is no reply ?

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Not now but at a future date.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; you will get an opportunity.

SHRI VERKEY GEORGE : Is it postponed or has a fresh question to be tabled ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : It is better we postpone it by a fortnight.

MR. SPEAKER : We do not want to introduce new practices and new conventions. All that I could tell you was to give notice of a new question. That is as good as postponing it. By that time the Minister ought to be ready with the information. If he comes with the same reply then, will think over it again.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : It is very difficult to say whether it will come in the ballot with the same preference number one. It may not be given priority.

MR. SPEAKER : I Will give preference to this question while admitting it, you may rest assured.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He may be directed that before the next general elections the information should be made available.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : It will be available in a fortnight's time and not after the next elections.

MR. SPEAKER : That will be coming in the list after two weeks. It has unnecessarily taken eight or nine minutes.

हावड़ा-दिल्ली रेल मार्ग का विद्युतीकरण

+

*103. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हावड़ा दिल्ली रेल मार्ग के विद्युतीकरण करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो उसका विद्युतीकरण कब तक हो जायेगा;

(ख) क्या प्रतिदिन दिल्ली आने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये चलने वाली स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियों के मार्ग को भी इस योजना में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS SHRIMOHD.SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Howrah-Tundla section, which forms part of Howrah-Delhi route, has already been energised. Tundla-Delhi section is expected to be completed by 1975-76,

(b) No Sir.

(c) Planning Commission have set up a separate team to study the transport requirements of Metropolitan cities including Delhi. On the basis of its recommendations, the Techno-Economic Feasibility Study for the Mass Rapid Transit System for the Delhi Metropolis is being taken up by the Railways. Further action would be taken on receipt of this study.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पिछले सत्र में भी यही सवाल मैंने किया था। हावड़ा से टुंडला सैक्शन को इलैक्ट्रिफाई कर दिया गया है। आगे केवल दिल्ली तक आना है। अब मन्त्री महोदय यह कह रहे हैं कि 1975-76 तक इसको पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। इसका मतलब है तीन साल की और देरी। पिछली बार भी रिपोर्ट की बात कही गई थी और अब भी यही कहा जा रहा है कि रिपोर्ट आने के बाद एक्शन लिया जाएगा। जो डिले हो रही है उसका कारण केवल रिपोर्ट ही है या कोई और भी उसका कारण है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : काम चल रहा है। काम के खत्म होने का अन्दाजा यह है कि 1975-76 तक खत्म हो जाएगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इसके इलैक्ट्रिफाई होने से दिल्ली मैट्रोपोलिस की यातायात की समस्या को हल करने में भी सुविधा होगी। इस दृष्टि से उसको जल्दी करने का आश्वासन क्या मंत्री महोदय देंगे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : दिल्ली के लिए मैट्रोपोलिस ट्रांजिट सिस्टम है। उसका काम भी शुरू है। फीजिबिलिटी स्टडी हो रही है। उसका और इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there are two routes between Howrah and Delhi, one *via* Mughalsarai on the Grand Chord and the other is the main line and if so, whether there is any proposal under his consideration to electrify the main line route between Howrah and Delhi ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The electrification has been done from Howrah *via* Grand Chord to Mughalsarai and then to Tundla and Delhi.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SINHA : I wanted to know about the main line *via* Kiul and Patna.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : There is no such proposal.

Extra Leave to Railway Workshop Workers

*104. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for giving any extra leave to Railway Workshop workers in addition to 15 days paid holiday; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Board of Arbitration to whom the issue whether the workshop staff on Railways should be granted 12 days'

casual leave in a ve r was referred, gave their Award that the claim be allowed Government have acc p ed the Award

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF I would like to know w ether the award has already bee implemented and, if not the p cbable date on which the Government propose to implement it

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI We have accepted it and it is under implementation

Import of Cotton through Private Traders

*106 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have allowed the mills in the country to import 1½ lakh ba es of Egyptian and Sudanese cotton through private trade channels, overlooking the Cotton through private trade channels overlooking the Cotton Corporation of India and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) Government have gran ed su b licences to consuming mills to import 1 87 lakh bales of Egyptian and Sudanese cotton either through private trade or CCI, according to their preference 3 08 lakh bales of these cottons are being imported by CCI

(b) The role of private trade in importing foreign cotton is being gradually reduced

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब में कहा गया है कि सी०सी०आई० 3 08 लाख बेल काटन इम्पोर्ट करती है। उसके बाद गवनमेंट ने प्राइवट कनसर्न्ज को 1 87 लाख बेल ईजिप्शन और सूडानीज काटन इम्पोर्ट करने की परमिशन दी है। क्या यह फैक्ट है कि जो उनको फैसिलिटी दी जाती है, यह लाइसेंस उसके ऊपर दिया गया है ? सी०सी० आई० का जो तीन लाख बेल इम्पोर्ट करने का कोटा है, उसके ऊपर प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज को इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत देने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी है ? क्या यह लाइसेंस उनके एक्सिस्टिंग कोटा के ऊपर दिया गया है या नहीं ?

SHRI A C GEORGE I think, there is some sl ght confusion in the question put by the hon Member Actually, we are importing 4 95 lakh bales of cotton, that is 3 2 lakh bales from Sudan and 1 75 lakh bales from Egypt Out of this, 3 08 lakh bales will be imported by the C C I and 1 87 lakh bales will be imported by the private traders It is not eating into the C C I quota It is a separate quota

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL Why is more quota being given to the private traders ? What is the reason for it ?

SHRI A C GEORGE The C C I entered into cotton imports in September, 1970 Even at that time, it was made clear that the C C I, even while canalising the import of cotton, will seek the expertise and better knowlegde of the private traders for sometime to come In 19 0 71, the import by the C C I was 2 26,000 bales and by the private traders, it was 7,72,650 bales So, the proportion was 70 30 70 per cent with the private traders and 30 per cent with the C C I It is progressively being reduced and this year it will be 70 per cent by the C C I and 30 per cent by the private traders

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : जब कि बंगला देश आजाद हुआ है और उसको काटन की जरूरत है, तब सी०सी०आई० के रहते हुए भी प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज, मानोपलिस्ट्स, को काटन इम्पोर्ट करने का मौका दिया जा रहा है। क्या यह फैक्ट है कि यह इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि जो नई स्टेट कायम हुई है, ये एक्सप्लायटर वहाँ जा कर घुसें ?

SHRI A C GEORGE It is canalised through C C I and I may inform the hon Member that the private traders are given only the snb licenee The canalised agency is the C C I. I may, at thisjuncture, add that within one year the C C I.

was able to move upto 70 per cent, and from 70 per cent the private trade has come down to 30 per cent. This year we had a super bumper crop in indigenous cotton. Naturally the prices started falling down, and the C.C.I. to help the small growers in India, had to move in their machinery for purchase in side India. Because of these factors we, naturally, could not obtain what we wanted. As I said, it was only 30 per cent and now the C.C.I. is having a share of 70 per cent. Over and above that, in 1971 cotton season, they purchased only 10,000 tonnes of indigenous cotton, and this year they were able to purchase 40,000 tonnes of indigenous cotton. The machinery had to be moved for amaliorating the condition of the local farmers also.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज का कोटा ऐसे वक्त में इनक्रीज किया जा रहा है, जबकि बगला देश को काटन की जरूरत है। क्या यह फैक्ट है या नहीं कि सी०सी०आई० के जरिये सप्लाई करने के बजाय प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्ज को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरी परमिशन ले लिया करें।

A long reply is not a substitute for a relevant reply. The Minister may reply to the question the hon. Member asked.

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : I precisely asked in simple arithmetic...

MR. SPEAKER ; Simple arithmetic in half a minute.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : What was 70 per cent has now been reduced to 30 per cent. The hon. Member cannot, therefore, claim that it has been increased.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : In Gujarat the production of cotton will be to the extent of 22 lakh bales this year. But now the prices have been reduced to 50 per cent of what was prevailing before elections. May I know what steps Government propose to take to give adequate price for cotton ?

MR. SPEAKER ; This question, of course, is not relevant here. I have already allowed a call-attention motion on it for tomorrow. So, the motion is coming up tomorrow.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: May I know the import price being paid for cotton and how it compares with the global price for the same type of cotton ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I hope the hon. Member is referring to the prices of Sudanese and Egyptian cotton. These prices have been arrived at with very good comparison of the global prices.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : May I know from the hon. Minister by what period would the entire import of cotton be canalised through C.C.I. ?

SHRI A C. GEORGE : In my previous reply I have indicated this. Our policy is to progressively reduce the participation of private traders in the import.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD . Sir, I had asked a very specific questton about the price, and I am not really satisfied with the reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed it. But, if you are still not satisfied, you can table a separate question,

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो निजी व्यापारी 30 प्रतिशत रुई लेते है बाहर से वह उन्हें किन दामों पर मिलती है और निगम द्वारा किन दामो पर खरीदी जाती है ? यहां जो सप्लाई किया जाता है वह किन दामो पर दिया जाता है और यहां जो पैदा होती है उसका कितना मूल्य चुकाया जाता है ? क्योंकि आपने बताया कि दाम घटे है तो कितने प्रतिशत दाम घटे हैं और कितनी उससे सस्ती आई है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I told you to be very cautious.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The prices are fixed by the C.C.I. and the private traders

do not have any absolute say in it. It is fixed in consultation with the C C I. and the prices for the industry are fixed after an addition of 25% to the purchase price.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैने दामो के बारे मे पूछा था। मेरा कहना यह है कि यहां जो रुई पैदा होती है उन काश्तकारो को बहुत कम पैसा उसका दिया जाता है और बाहर से आने वाली रुई का बहुत ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं दोनो मे अन्तर कितना है ?...(**व्यवधान**)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइए। उन्होने कहा कि रुई सस्ती हो गई है, दाम गिर गए है। तो मै जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने प्रतिशत दाम गिरे है ? लोग जानना चाहते हैं कि कितनी सस्ती आई है ? कपडे के दाम तो बढ रहे है और यह कह रहे है कि रुई सस्ती हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा जोर से बोलने से तो कुछ नही होता। यह क्वेश्चन है इम्पोर्ट का। अगर आप ज्यादा विस्तार के साथ जानना चाहते है तो दूसरा प्रश्न उसके लिए कीजिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . मै आपसे बड़ी नम्रता से प्रश्न करना चाहता हू, माननीय मत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि रुई के दाम घट गए, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कितने प्रतिशत घट गए ? कपडे के दाम तो बढ रहे है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय· जो यहां की रुई है उसके बारे मे कल मैंने एक कालिंग अटेंशन मजूर किया है। उसके ऊपर यह बाते पूछी जा सकती है। इतना शोर मचा कर हुकम चन्द कछवाय बडे आराम से कह देते है कि हम तो नम्रता से पूछ रहे है। नम्रता से पूछने का यह हाल है, अगर वैसे पूछें तो पता नही क्या हाल हो।

Shifting of South Eastern Railway Headquarters to Bhubaneshwar and Eastern Railway to Patna, Danapur

*108 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Headquarters of Eastern and South Eastern Railways at Calcutta suffer heavy losses due to frequent bundhs and labour unrest , and

(b) whether the Railway Administration is considering any proposal to shift the Headquarters of South-Eastern Railway to Bhubaneshwar and Eastern Railway to Patna or Danapur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes, Sir, but the losses are not only confined to the headquarters of these Railways at Calcutta but to the entire Eastern and South Eastern Railways

(b) No, Sir

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, समस्या नियमित और अनियमित राज्यो की है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि मत्री जी ने डर की वजह से ठीक से जवाब नही दिया। मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि समाचारपत्रो मे प्रकाशित यह समाचार क्या सच है जिसमे रेल मन्त्री ने दक्षिण पूर्वी रेलवे के कार्यालय को कलकत्ता से हटा कर भुवनेश्वर ले जाने की बात कही थी और जिसका विरोध श्री सिद्धार्थ शकर राय ने किया था ? यदि यह बात सत्य है तो उनके विरोध का तर्क क्या है ?

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY . These are not facts.

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के हेडक्वार्टर को उडीसा ले जाने का सवाल कभी पैदा नही हुआ। अलबत्ता एक बार एक खत आया था, उडीसा के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने लिखा था, उसके जवाब मे रेल मत्री ने कहा

था कि यह मुमकिन नही हो सकता क्योंकि साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे और ईस्टर्न रेलवे दोनों के हेड्क्वार्टर कलकत्ते मे है और दोनों अपना काम अच्छी तरह से निभा रहे है। इस वक्त कोई ऐसी तजवीज गवर्नमेंट के पास नही है कि इस हेड्क्वार्टर को तब्दील किया जाये।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Very good.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह सभा जानती है कि बिहार और उड़ीसा दोनो बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए है गो कि बिहार मे वन सपदा और खाने वगैरह बहुत है। तो इन दोनो के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए क्या वहाँ के लोगों की इस माँग मे कोई तर्क है या नही कि इनमे से किसी एक कार्यालय को, दोनो को नही दोनो मे से किसी एक राज्य मे ले जाए ? इसके पीछे जो लोगों की माँग है उसके बारे मे आपका क्या कहना है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : लोगो की माँग की कदर करते हुए ही हमने इस मामले की जाँच पडताल की। सिर्फ एक हेडक्वार्टर शिफ्ट करे तो उसमे 30 करोड रुपया खर्च होता है। इस खर्चे को रेलवे बर्दाश्त नही कर सकती है। इनको देखते हुए यह फैसला लिया गया है कि दोनो मे से एक भी हेडक्वार्टर तब्दील नही किया जाएगा।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May I know if there is any justification for concentration of railway headquarters of more than one railway anywhere in India ? If that is none what is the reason that the headquarters of three railways are in Calcutta whereas States like Bihar and Orissa are going without any ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The location of railway headqurters is determined primarily on consideration of operational and administrative advantages and not on the basis of State boundaries. The headquarters of eastern and south-eastern railways are all functioning satisfactorily from their present locations and so there is no question of shifting these headquarters.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know from the Minister about one thing ? It has been stated categorically that due to bandh and other things the proposal was made. The Minister has just now assured that it will not be shifted. Will he assure that he will not yield even if pressure comes from the reactionary Government of Orissa ? Rather more arrangements should be made to strengthen these headquarters more effectively.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I hope they will not succumb to the pressure of the crooked Government from West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Mody, this is not the way.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why don't you snub him ? He said 'reactionary'. Don't stop me, please stop him.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not here to take directions from other Members.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He said 'reactionary Government'. It is a crooked Government which he runs in Bengal.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI : As I have said, the main consideration is operational and administrative convenience. We will not succumb to anybody's political pressure.

रेलगाड़ियों में मदिरा-पान

*109 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कुछ यात्री रेलगाडियो में मदिरा-पान करते हैं तथा सहयात्रियों के लिए असुविधा पैदा करते है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWYAS (SHRIMOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Three complaints in Rajdhani Express in 1969-70 and one in

train No 6 Ludhiana Hissar Passenger train m 1970-71 were received

(b) A notice has been exhibited in the Rajdhani Express and it is also announced over the Public Address System in the train

> "Please do not consume alcoholic drinks in the compartment as a consideration to fellow passengers"

Railways have been advised to display similar notices in all trains

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह शराब का दौर चलता है और उसके साथ ही जो उडाने चलती है उस से सारा वायु मडल दूषित हो जाता है। उसके लिए कानून म क्या पाबन्दी है ? उस को हटाया जा सकता है या नही ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी जी हा, रेलवे कानून के तहत अगर शराब पी कर नशा चढ जाये और नशे मे बदमस्ती करे तो उसको निकाला जा सकता है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, शराब तो पी जा सकती है। अगर शराब के बाद उसका नशा चढ जाय ता कौन उसकी जाच करे।। और कैस उसका निश्चय होगा ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी शराब पीने के बाद उसकी बदतमीजी और उसकी बदहवासी से ही पता चल सकता है कि उस को रेलवे मे बाहर निकाल दिया जाय।

SHRI G VISWANATHAN Are Government contemplating to provide separate bogies for those passengers who want to consume alcoholic drinks, because of consideration for the other passengers ?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI No, Sir

SHRI K S CHAVDA The united Congress passed a resolution at the Goa session favouring total prohibition in the country May I know whether Government or the Railway Minister would recommend to the Home Ministry or the Minister concerned the introduction of prohibition in the whole country ?

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI The Railway Ministry is concerned with the trains only and not with the whole country

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी जैसे कई जगह थियेटरो, बसो म धूम्रपान के लिए रोक है और वहा लिखा रहता है कि धूम्रपान मना है, वैसी ही व्यवस्था रेलो मे भी की जा सकती है। मत्री महादय ने कहा कि रेलो म रोक नही है, लेकिन अगर पी कर कोई बदतमीजी करे या बिना पी कर के, वह भी गैर-कानूनी है, तब उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती है इसके बजाय रेलो मे भी रोक लगा दी जाय, क्या इस सम्बन्ध म सरकार कोई कायवाही करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी कानूनी लिहाज से रेलो म पीना मना नही है लेकिन पी कर होश खोना मना है।

अमरीका को पटसन के निर्यात मे गिरावट

***111 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षो मे अमरीका को किये जाने वाले पटसन के निर्यात म भारी गिरावट आई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

While there was a decline in exports of jute goods of the USA in the years 1969-70

and 1970-71, this trend has been completely revered in 1971-72.

This decline in exports in the previous two years was due to (i) keen competition from erstwhile East Pakistan and synthetics, (ii) the economic recession in USA and (iii) strike by bargemen and by jute industry workers in India. All possible steps including diversification of production are being taken to step up exports of jute goods.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि हमारे देश में बहुत सा नकली पटसन लोगों ने बनाना शुरू कर दिया है, जिस के कारण इस व्यापार में काफी गिरावट आई है ? यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार का जो नकली पटसन बनाकर लोग भेज देते है उस को रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई कानून बनाया है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The exports showed a downward trend in the case of the United States only during last year. This trend has completely reversed in 1971-72. We do not have any synthetics in this country ; we are facing competition from the synthetics in our consuming markets only, and I do not think that there is any synthetic which is an alternative to jute in this country

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि जो नकली पटसन बनता है और उसे लोग बाहर भेज देते है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब तो उन्होंने दे दिया है । आप कोई और सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में पटसन अमरीका को सप्लाई कर सकें, इस के लिए कोई विशेष विज्ञापन, कोई राहत या कोई कदम उठाने के लिये ताकि लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिले, इस दृष्टि से क्या सरकार ने कोई नीति अपनाई है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Our total export of jute last year was Rs. 189 crores. This year we expect to reach a figure of Rs. 302 crores. Even in the case of the United States. In 1970-71 there was a slight downward trend, but even so, during the period April-December, that is, for nine months in 1971-72 it has reached one of the highest figures, namely 2,60,000 tonnes. The trend is that it is still going up. So, there is no particular need to give further incentives.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : May I know whether the hon. Minister has got any information with regard to the question of jute, namely whether the American Government have invented something like synthetic jute which is going to replace our jute which is imported by America ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The synthetics are putting up a competition to our jute exports, but the recent observations are there that the synthetics will never replace the jute and our export is still going up even in the United States.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The statement lists three reasons for the unfavourable balance of trade in jute and jute products with the USA : (1) keen competition from Bangla Desh and synthetics ; (2) the economic recession in the USA and (3) strike by bargemen and by jute industry workers in India. I think two of them can be controlled by Government. Will Government consider having a sort of pool arrangement with Bangla Desh so that our exports are not hampered. ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : This is a matter of policy concerning another government also. We will only be too glad to co-operate with Bangla Desh in economic matters.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Let him think about this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In his statement, he has said : 'All possible steps including diversification of production have been taken to step up exports of jute'. What are the possible steps proposed to be taken ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In the

international market, there are certain synthetic items which are putting up competition to our export of jute goods. We are trying to identify the fields in which synthetics have an edge over us and are adopting modern product diversification and modern techniques so that synthetics will not have an edge over us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Arising out of what he stated, are Government trying to implement the recommendations of the Deadham Textile Laboratory in processing and bleaching jute ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We are trying to take steps.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it a fact that even after modernisation of jute mills with the help of finances from Government, sufficient reserach has not been done by the IJMA so as to diversify the products from jute in West Bengal ? If so, have Government taken any serious step to see that research for diversification is done ? If so, what are the steps ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Since jute is one of our important items of exports, in fact contributing the largest quantum, we will be only too glad to implement suggestions given by hon. members. The IJMA is doing a little bit of research. We are not satisfied with it. Government are thinking of placing more funds at their disposal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What a miserable government !

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Was the increased cost of export one of the contributory factors leading to decline in export of jute in 1969, 1970 and 1971 ? After April 1971, because of the trouble in Bangla Desh, exports rose and thereafter we got jute at lesser price. Will Government ensure adequate supply of raw jute to the industry so that at a cheaper rate we can export ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The STC is taking all steps to stabilise the price of raw jute.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : What was the cause of the decline ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It has not declined ; the figures are going up.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Because of stoppage from Bangla Desh, it is going up, not because of this Government's action. Next year it will come down.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : We would like to know the reasons why it declined.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied.

Strike by Coir Workers in Kerala

*114. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the one-day token strike of one lakh coir workers in the State of Kerala on the 8th February, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : May I know from the Government whether they have received a new scheme from the State Government of Kerala for the betterment of coir workers and, if so what action has been taken by the Government and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The Kerala Government submitted an exhaustive scheme for the betterment of the coir industry. The scheme was studied by the Planning Commission and it was found that the Kerala Government's scheme did not entail as much expenditure in the light of the nationalisation of banks and the availability of institutional finance. But subsequently the Kerala Government explained to the Government of India that institutional finance is not available to the extent wanted and so we have recommended help through soft loans and other ameliorative measures.

Repair to Railway Lines and Property Damaged during Indo-Pak War

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*117. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy damage was caused to Railway Stations and Railway Lines in the border areas during the recent Indo-Pak War;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage; and

(c) the steps taked so far to repair the damaged Railway lines and property ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 7.59 Lakhs approximate.

(c) Repairs were carried out promptly to the damaged track, Electrical installations & Signalling & Telecommunication gear. Action regarding repairs to buildings and Bridges is in hand.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER : Thanks to the chair or to the Minister ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Both.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi,—absent. Thank you very much for not putting any supplementary.

U.K. Trade Team's visit to India

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*119. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a high-powered U.K. Trade team visited India during the last week of February, 1972; and

(b) If so, whether any agreement has been signed with it and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No Trade team from U.K. visited India during the last week of February, 1972. A team consisting of some British industrialists and Officials of the British Government, however, visited India during March, 1972. This visit was not for signing any agreement with the Government of India. A copy of the Press Communique issued by the Ministry of Industrial Development issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library *See* No. L.T. 1499-72.]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : I would like to know from the Minister whether he is in a position to say whether any effort has been made by the Government to secure even an interim agreement regarding the export of cotton goods to the UK after it entered into the EEC.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : If the hon. Member is referring to the cotton textile exports, we have come to some understanding about it. Regarding the other matters, we are still in touch with the United Kingdom.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : May I know if the Minister is in a position to state what are the concessions he has secured regarding cotton ?

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : Regarding cotton, we have come to an understanding that 220 million sq. yds. of cotton textiles can be imported into the United Kingdom.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that Britain happens to be one of our major customers, what action is the Government going to take after the entry of Britain into the EEC ? I particularly want to know whether we are negotiating some sort of associate membership in the EEC to keep up our exports.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Such a suggestion has not been mooted so far.

I R. RANI N SEN: The hon. Minister says that a i ind strial team from Great Britain visited India this month. Has the Government of India entered into an agreement with those industrialists to purchase some old junk of machinery and bring it to India so that their products could be resold to them through the Ministry of Foreign Trade and, if that is so, why are old junks purchased ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We have not come to any agreement to purchase old junk

MR. SPEAKER : The question is simple : whether a UK trade team visited India and whether any agreement has been signed.

DR. RANEN SEN : The point is that those factories are being transferred to India so that their Products could be sold outside India.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is in general terms whereas this question is specific. Anyway, he has replied no

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it not a fact that the UK team suggested shifting/to the oil of India certain industries which are labour-intensive because they wanted the cheap labour of India and, if so, what products do they propose to produce ?

SHRI A C GEORGE · The proposals are still under consideration of the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU · What are the items ? They may be rejected or accepted I do not want that. What are the items which the UK industrialists feel could be produced in India by cheap Indian labour for which they are bringing their old plants to the soil of India ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : If the hon. Member is interested in detailed items, they could be furnished subsequently.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : Among the items of textiles which the UK has agreed to import from India, which is the most prominent, which type of textile—whether it is superfine, or medium or course ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Predominantly coarse and grey.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA · Was there an offer by the Indian side to the British side that whole industries, including those Industries whose parts could be locally manufactured in India, would be brought into India to the detriment of our national industry ? On Page 3 of the joint communique it is stated that the British side drew attention to the 'stringent export requirements' laid down by the Indian Government where a company wanted to expand its activities. The British side felt that these requirements were likely to discourage companies from expanding and thereby increasing exports. The Indian side agreed to consider these views further. Which are those stringent measures which the Government of India wants to consider only for the British companies ? What are the measures that they are considering ?

SHRI A C GEORGE : Even in answer to an earlier question I replied that we had preliminary discussions about export-oriented industries. I am not able to furnish the details right now

SHRI PARIPOORNAND PAINULU : Q. 120 is of vital importance. would you allow some other Member to put this question ?

MR. SPEAKER · Instead of asking me, consult the rules. At least spare me some time for other things.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सवारी गाड़ियों की रफ्तार में वृद्धि और उन्हें समय पर चलाने का माल यातायात से प्राप्त राजस्व पर असर

***102. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :**
श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न सवारी गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने और उन्हें समय पर चलाने के लिये प्रारम्भ किये गये अभियान का माल की ढुलाई और उससे प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है।

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : जून, 1971 में चलाये गये अभियान के फलस्वरूप सवारी गाड़ियों की रफ्तार में वृद्धि और उनके समय-पालन में सुधार के कारण मालगाड़ियों के परिवहन या उनसे प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

समय सारणियों के अनुसार सवारी गाड़ियों के संचलन में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से सवारी गाड़ियों के समय पालन के लिए चलाये जाने वाले किसी भी अभियान का यदि कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा तो वह मालगाड़ियों के संचलन और तदनुसार माल परिवहन पर अच्छा ही पड़ेगा।

Boosting of Export of Coffee

*105 SHRI H M PATIL Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the production of Coffee during the last three years, year-wise,

(b) the foreign exchange earned during this period by export of Coffee, and

(c) what efforts are being made to boost export of Coffee and foreign exchange earning therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) The production of Coffee and the foreign exchange earnrd therefrom by export during the last three years are given below —

Year	Production Quantity m tonnes	Foreign Exchange earned by export
		Rupees in crores
1968-69	73,035	17 96
1969-70	63,108	19 62
1970-71	109,834	25 11

(c) Exports of coffee are progreseively on the increase. The following export promotion measures are also being taken to boost further exports :

(i) Advertisement in overseas magazines,

(ii) Participation in important international fairs;

(iii) Sending of export promotion delegations

Recently an agreement has been entered into by Coffee Board with Soviet Trade representation for direct sale of 3,000 tonnes of coffee initially to U S S R with expectation of further con racts to follow.

Implementation of Ram Ganga Project at Kalagarh

*107 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a dearth of imported spare parts immobilising many U S made machines, has hampered speedy implementation of Rs 123 crore Ram Ganga Project at Kalagarh, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L RAO) : (a) and (b) Orders for spare parts for the Ramganga Project, pending against U S AID Licences were affected by the withdrawal of this aid The inflow of spares was slightly disturbed, but it did not hamper the work of the project, as foreign exchange from free resources was made available in time

Leakage of Railway Revenue at Harduaganj Railway Station (Northern Railway)

*110 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received reports of heavy leakage of Railway revenue in the handling of goods traffic at Harduaganj Railway Station (Northern Railway);

(b) whether any investigation has been made in the matter; and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action Railway Administration propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Complaints had been received alleging commission of fraud in the matter of levy of demurrage charges in respect of wagons placed in the 'B' Power House Siding, Harduaganj in July 1970.

(b) and (c) : The complaints have been looked into. Regarding the results of enquiry and the action taken in the matter, a statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Enquiries into the complaints indicate that there is *prima facie* evidence to show that the amount of demurrage leviable on the 'B' Power House. Harduaganj for July'70, initially assessed as Rs. 34,242.80 paise, was later on revised to Rs. 4,471.70 paise by two Siding Clerks, by tampering with the records. Departmental action is being taken against them and the Clerk responsible has been placed under suspension. The correct amount leviable as demurrage on the 'B' Power House, Harduaganj for July'70 works out to Rs. 33,870.10 P., as per enquiries. The Northern Railway Administration has been asked to follow up the matter with the Power House authorities with a view to effect recovery of the due amount.

New Railway Lines in Palamau District (Bihar)

*113. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whethe there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open new Railway Lines and increase the number of Pessenger trains in Palamau District of Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) . No, Sir. It will not be possible to consider the construction of any new rail link at present in the Palamau District of Bihar. No new train is proposed, as only last year No. 1/2 Gomoh-Barwadih/ train was extended upto Garhwa Road.

Ban on Transfer of Officers connected with polling and maintenance of Law and Order

*115. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission had recommended to Government to impose a ban on transfer of all Officers connected with polling and maintenance of law and order until Elections to the State Assemblies were over ;

(b) whether the Election Commission had sent a circular to all the Chief Secretaries of the States in this regard ; and

(c) if so, whether all the State Governments followed this recommendation during the recent Elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) All the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have issued appropriate orders in the matter.

Abolition of Second Class Accommodation in Trains

*116. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to abolish Second Class accommodation in trains ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It was decided not to withdraw the Second Class accommodation on section where it has survived. The matter is, however, under review.

(b) Second Class accommodation serves a class of people who cannot afford First Class fare but who desire a slightly higher standard of travel as compared to Third Class.

U. S. Loan for Production of Nylon Yarn

*118. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. Government have extended any loan to an Indo-American joint enterprise to help increase production of Nylon Yarn; and

(b) if so, the main features of loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Two companies—M/s. Modipon Ltd. and M/s. Shree Synthetics Ltd., which have American equity participation, have been given loans by the U. S. Government for setting up units to manufacture nylon yarn.

M/s. Modipon has secured a loan of Rs. 182 lakhs under US AID (Colley Fund) loan. The salient terms of the loan are as under :—

(i) it is repayable in 16 equal half-yearly instalments;

(ii) it bears interest at the rate of 8% payable half yearly.

M/s. Shree Synthetics are currently erecting a nylon plant with licensed capacity of 1100 tonnes per annum, in which M/S. Chemtex U.S.A. have financial participation worth Rs. 60 lakhs. For implementation of this project they have been issued following two C.G. licences for the value as noted against each :—

1. Licence No. P/C/2061352 dated 17.12.1969 under US Aid Loan No. 386—H—200 for Rs. 59.25 lakhs.

2. Licence No. P/C/2062064 dated 26.11.1970 for Rs. 205.75 lakhs.

(a) Foreign Exchange Loan equivalent to Rs. 1,45,75,000/- from Exim Bank of U.S.A., Washington.

(b) Rs. 60 lakhs worth equity shares of the Company to M/s. Chemtex Fibre, New York.

M/s. Shree Synthetics Ltd., have also secured a rupee loan from U.S. AID authorities of Rs. 100 lakhs. The salient terms of the loan are as under :—

(i) repayment is in 19 equal semi-annual instalments;

(ii) the first instalment is due four years after the date of first disbursement;

(iii) rate of interest chargeable is 8% per annum payable semi-annually.

Recommendation of Committee to investigate causes of flood

*120. SHRI T.S.LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the salient recommendations made by the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Union Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power to investigate the causes of floods and Recommend measures to prevent heavy losses; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Ministers' Committee on Floods and Flood Relief have completed their work and their report is expected to be submitted to Government shortly.

Creation of Law and Justice Department

*840. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the main purpose for which the Department of Law and Justice was created and the extent to which the purpose has been achieved ;

(b) the manner in which this work was done prior to the creation of this Department; and

(c) the increase in the annual expenditure caused by the creation of this Department ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). Previously certain functions in judicial administration were being performed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. For the more convenient transaction of Government's business in such matters, it was considered necessary to have a separate Department of Justice. The Administrative Reforms Commission had also recommended the transfer of the functions from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Law, the latter Ministry being redesignated as Ministry of Law and Justice.

(c) So for the additional expenditure necessitated by the creation of the new Department is only about Rs. 15,000/- per annum.

Double Railway Line from Panipat/ Sonepat to Delhi

841. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 7390 on the 10th August, 71 and Unstarred Question No. 204 on the 16th November, 71 regarding double Railway line from Panipat/Sonepat to Delhi and state :

(a) whether the Traffic Survey report has since been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement for Goods and Parcel handling contract at Shalimar

842. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it was stipulated in Tender Notice for Goods and Parcels Handling Contract at Shalimar vide Para 7 that the terms of Contract were subject to modifications as per provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the event of acceptance of tender; and

(b) whether any modifications were actually carried out before execution of the Agreement with the successful tenderer and if so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The following stipulations have been provided in the agreement :—

"The contractor shall comply with all the laws, regulations and rules for the benefit of labour that are in force or may come into force and the contractor shall indemnify and keep the Railway Administration indemnified against all loss, damage, claims and costs arising in any manner whatsoever out of or through or as a result of any failure or omission on the part of the contractor to comply with any such laws, regulations and/or rules."

Payment of Wages to Individual Labourers at Shalimar

843. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether wages to individual labourers at Shalimar are paid each month in the presence of a duly authorised representative of the Principal Employer by Malgudam Co-operative Labour Contract Society Limited and the same are duly certified each month ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : The Malgudam Co-operative Labour Contract Society at Shalimar has been paying wages to its labourers in the absence of any representative of the South Eastern Railway Administration, but the payment vouchers for each month were scrutinised by a representative of the Railway. Arrangement is being made by the Railway Administration to depute its representative to be present at the time of payment by the above Society and issue certificate as required under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

Development of Irrigation and Power Facilities in Kerala

844. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) the total amount spent for the development of irrigation and power facilities in Kerala during 1971-72;

(b) whether the whole amount allotted has been spent by the Kerala Government; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government have requested for any additional assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURFEL) : (a) and (b). The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for Irrigation and Power Sectors of Kerala for 1971-72 and the anticipated expenditure is as under :—

1971-72

	Plan outlay approved.	Anticipated expenditure
	Rs. lakhs.	
1. Irrigation (Major & Medium)	525	486.72
2. Power	1724	2000.00
Total :	2250	2486.72

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects have to be financed from within the State Plans. Central assistance given to the State Plans as a whole and not to individual sectors or projects. The Annual Plan of Kerala for 1971-72 is Rs 60 crores, out of which Rs. 35 crores is central assistance.

The Government of Kerala made a request for special center assistance, outside the Plan framework, for irrigation projects and for the Iddikki power project. Owing to the difficult financial postion, it was not possible to consider any such special assistance.

Opening of a Divisional Office at Quilon

845. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to states :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Divisional Office at Quilon; and

(b) if so, an outline of the proposal and when it is to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Doet not arise.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge in Rajasthan

847. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how much of the total area in Rajasthan is being served by metre gauge and broad gauge railways;

(b) how this coverage compares with other States in India by both the systems; and

(c) Whether Government have taken a decision to convert metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines as a long term measure and if so, how much of the existing metre gauge mileage in Rajasthan will be converted into broad gauge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Information about the length of Railway lines is not compiled State-wise, but only Railway Zone-wise. Railway Zone-wise particulars of route kilometres open to traffic on 31st March, 1971, lines under construction etc., are given in Statement 8 of the Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—Statistical Statements for the year 1970-71, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

(c) A perspective plan has been formulated for the conversion of some of the arterial high density MG lines to BG.

A traffic survey for increasing the line capacity/conversion of the Ahmedabad-Jaipur-Delhi MG Section (part of which falls in Rajasthan) to BG has been undertaken. A decision regarding this conversion will be taken after the results of the survey are available for examination.

Licence for Employment of Contract Labour by the Contractor at Shalimar

848. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Goods and Parcels Handling Contractor appointed at Shalimar with effect from the 10th September, 1971 has taken a licence for employment of contract labour at Shalimar; and

(b) if not, whether he is allowed to function as such without taking the licence under the terms of the contract ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The present handling contractor, M/S Malgudam Co-operative Labour Contract Society deposited the prescribed licence fee on 24-11-1971 with the concerned Licensing Officer and submitted an application for licence. The licence has not been issued yet and the matter is under correspondence with the Licensing Officer. Pending issue of the licence the Co-operative Society is being allowed by the South Eastern Railway Administration to continue the contract.

Registration of Cooperative Society for Goods and Parcel Handling Contract at Shalimar

849. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the date of registration of Malgudam Cooperative labour Contract Society limited which was awarded goods and parcels handling contract at Shalimar with effect from the 10th September, 1971;

(b) the number of workers doing Railway handling work who joined in the application for registration of the above Society; and

(c) whether Government verified the antecedents of the promoters of the Society before registration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 16-8-1971.

(b) The total number of promoter members was 50. As the application for registration remains filed with the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Society, Howrah, verification of the actual number of promoter members doing the day-to-day handling work at Shalimar can not be done.

(c) Verification of antecedents of the promoter members was done by the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Society, before granting registration.

Progress of Narmada Project Tribunal

850. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of the Narmada Project Case under consideration of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal; and

(b) by what time it is likely to be decided ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). the adjudication proceedings of the

Narmada water disputes by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal are in progress Efforts are being made by the Tribunal to complete the proceedings as expeditiously as possible.

Tea Board Chairman's visits abroad

851 SHRI R P YADAV Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) when the present Chairman joined the Tea Board, and

(b) how many times he went abroad and how many days he spent there and how much amount has been spent on his tour abroad since he joined the Tea Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) 10 9 1970

(b) He went abroad five times The details of places visited, duration of stay and amount spent on his tour are given below —

	Places visited	Duration of stay	Amount spent on his tour
1	Rome and Paris	6 days	Rs. 6,542 16
2	London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Brussels, Humburg and Geneva	15 days	Rs 17,137 66
3	Rome, Humburg, Beirut and Cairo	12 days	Rs 7,732 07
4	Rome, Zagreb, London, Cologne, Belgrade and Ljubljana	19 days	Rs. 12,185 03
5	London, Bermuda, Washington, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Chicago, New York, Port of Spain, Caracas Panama, Mexico, Voncouver and San Fransisc.	40 days	Rs 24 125 13
			Rs 63,723.05

Agreement with U K for Export of Films

852 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether any discussions between Director, Film Production Association of U K and the Chairman, Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation were held in New Delhi and if so, the outcome there of ;

(b) the number of films to be exported to and imported from the U K as a result of these discussions;

(c) whether similar agreements have been reached with other European countries also; and

(d) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) Mrs Dunwoody, Managing Director of the U. K. Films Producers Association visited India and had discussions with Chairman Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. The discussions were of an exploratory nature and no agreement for exchange of films between U. K. and India was arrived at

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Price of Iron Ore

853. SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI D. P JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a decine in the price of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring it at a reasonable level in the international field ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There has been no decline in prices except for marginal fall in rupee realisation as a result of the dollar devaluation in December, 1971. Negotiations for suitable mark-up of prices in this regard are expected to take place with the buyers in the near future.

Participation of India in Special Committee for Land Locked Countries

854. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is participating in Special Committee Meeting for land-locked countries formed by the Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in Bangkok; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place a report on the deliberations of the Special Committee meeting on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The reference of Hon'ble Member is perhaps to the ECAFE Special Body on Land-Locked Countries which met in Bangkok from February 22 to 24, 1972. India had participated in the meeting.

(b) The Special Body was set up in pursuance of a Resolution of the U. N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). It would submit its report to the Commission at its meeting in Bangkok from 15 to 27 March, 1972. A copy of the Anual Report of the Commission, which will contain a summary record of the deliberations at the ECAFE Session will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as it is received from the ECAFE Secretariat.

Area Flooded by Saline Water

855. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total area which had been flooded by saline water; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). According to the report received from the State Government of Orissa, an area of about 97,000 hectares in the coastal zone was affected by saline inundation due to the tidal wave during the cyclone of October, 1971. The Central Government deputed a team of officers from the Ministries of Irrigation & Power and Agriculture at the end of November, 1971 to make a survey of the affected areas and to suggest measures to be taken by the State Government of Orissa for the desalination of the affected areas. Based on the suggestions of this team, desalination of the areas coming under the command of Kendrapara Irrigation Canal

system has been done by the State Government and Rabi crops have been raised

The State Government of Orissa have appointed a Technical Committee to study and recommend measures for protection against tidal floods The Committee have been asked to submit their report by the end of May, 1972

Allotment of Imported Cars to Central and State Governments

857 DR KARNI SINGH
SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the number of imported cars allotted to various Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments, state-wise during 1969, 1970 and 1971 and the purpose for which the allotments were made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) The number of Imported cars allotted to the various Ministries of the Government of India in the years1969, 1970 and 1971 (upto 26th November, 1971) was as follows —

Year	No of cars allotted
1969	5
1970	12
1971 (upto November)	6
Total	23

These cars were allotted for official use

2 The number of cars allotted to various State Governments statewise, in 1969, 1970 and 1971 was as follows —

	1969	1970	1971 (upto 26 11 71)	Total
Uttar Pradesh	1		1	2
Haryana	1	2	2	5
Himachal Pradesh	—	2	1	3
Maharashtra	7	—	1	8
Andhra Pradesh	2	3	—	5
J & K	2	—	4	6
Punjab	4	8	—	12
Chandigarh	1	1		2
Mysore	2	2	—	4
Rajasthan	2	5	—	7
Tamil Nadu	1	1	-	2
Madhya Pradesh	2	—	—	2
Nagaland	—	2	—	2
West Bengal	—	—	2	2
	25	26	11	62

The cars were allotted to the State Governments for V. I. P. escort, border patrol, defence duty, anti-smuggling duty etc.

Threatened disconnection of Power supply to D. E. S. U. by Bhakra Management Board

858. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhakra Management Board has warned the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking that supply of power will be disconnected by given 15 days notice, if the latter does not agree to make payment as per revised tarrif; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No. Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Joint Export of Tea and Jute by India and Bangla Desh

859. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bangla Desh have been contemplating joint efforts for export of their traditional items like jute and tea to get the maximum benefits;

(b) if so, an outline of the plan being considered in this behalf ? and

(c) whether these joint efforts will improve our foreign exchange earning and if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) : (a) No such proposal has taken shape.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Completion of Bijuri-Barwadi Railway Line

861. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position regarding the completion of the Bijuri-Barwadi line; and

(b) whether it is proceeding according to the Schedule and if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The construction of the Barwadih-Sarnadih line was undertaken in 1947 but the work was stopped subsequently due to difficult ways and means position and also because it transpired that the anticipated traffic would not materialize on the section The completion of the line/extension to Bijuri will be considered when definite schemes about the development of the coal fields in the area become available.

Separate Personnel Department in Railways

862. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a separate Personnel Department in the Railways in view of the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report and also in view of the representations being made within the Department by employees of the Personnel Section ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : The Administrative Reforms Commission did not make any specific recommendation in regard to the formation of a separate Personnel Department on the Railways. However, the Study Team on Railways of the Administrative Reforms Commission suggested that the Personnel Branch on the Railways should be made a separate Department. Some representations have been received for formation of a separate Personnel Department. The Question whether there should be a distinctly separate Personnel Department and whether there should be separate recruitment to this Department was considered by the Railway Board on

more than one occasion and it was decided that the existing practice of drawing officers from different Departments for working as Personnel Officers should continue

The matter is, however, being re examined

Exports by S.T C.

863 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the total value of exports made by the State Trading Corporation in the year 1971 and how this compares with the value of S T C s exports in the previous year, and

(b) the profit made by the S T C in the year, 1971

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The total value of exports during 1971 72 is estimated at Rs 90 crores as compared to the total exports valued at Rs 70 60 crores during 1970 71

(b) The profit made by the S T C in 1971-72 is estimated at Rs 7 crores which includes approximately Rs 4 crores as residual profit payable to Government on import of soyabean oil and sunflower seed oil

Report of Bureau of Industrial costs and Prices on Coal.

864 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on coal,

(b) if so, the main features there of, and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) the matter is under examination.

Work done without overtime payment by switch pump attendants Kashi Vyas Nager and Mugalsarai (Northern Railway).

865 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received memorandun dated the 6th September, 1971 from the Central Bar Association, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) complaining about overtime work without payment by Switch Pump Attendants of Northern Railway posted at Kashi Vyasnagar and Mughal Sarai, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No such memorandum appears to have been received

(b) Does not arise

उच्चतम न्यायालय मे सरकार द्वारा गैर-सरकारी वकीलों का एगेंज किया जाना

866 श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या विधि और न्याय मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार उच्चतम न्यायालय मे अपने मकदमो की पैरवी के लिए गैर-सरकारी वकीलो को भी एगेज करती है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान नियुक्त किए गए वकीलो के नाम क्या है तथा उन्हे प्रत्येक मुकदमे के लिए फीस के रूप मे कितनी राशि दी गई ।

विधि और न्याय मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) (क) जी हा । भारत के महान्यायवादी और भारत के महा-सालिसिटिर के अतिरिक्त सरकार अन्य अधिवक्ताओ को भी उच्चतम न्यायालय के लिए नियुक्त करती है ।

(ख) 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान भारत के महान्यायवादी और भारत के महा सालिसिटर के अतिरिक्त जो विधि व्यवसायी नियुक्त किए गए थे उनके नामों और प्रत्येक मामले में उनको सदत्त की गई फीस को दर्शाने वाले विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 1500/72)

Enquiry against certain Officials of the Ticket Checking Branch of Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

867. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4569 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding cases of misconduct of officials of Ticket Checking Branch, Allahabad Division (Northern Railway) and state

(a) whether the disciplinary proceedings against the Chief Inspector (Tickets) Allahabad and the Clerk of the Commercial Branch of Allahabad Division have since been completed and if so, the outcome thereof, and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The action initiated has not yet been completed

(b) Under the Discipline and Appeal Rules, reasonable opportunity has to be given to the charged employees to defend their actions The request made by the two employees in this case for inspection of documents under this facility has been complied with The Chief Inspector (Tickets) has furnished his written statement of defence to the Memorandum of charges while the same is awaited in the case of the Clerk.

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान किये गये कार्य के लिए रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार

868. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री पी० गंगादेव :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1971 में हुए भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान सराहनीय कार्य करने के उपलक्ष में सरकार द्वारा कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कृत किया गया, और

(ख) दिये गये पुरस्कारों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख). जब तक 119 कर्मचारियों को कुल मिला कर 18,376 रु० की रकम पारितोषिक के रूप में दी गई है। अन्य 29 कर्मचारियों के मामलों में पारितोषिक देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त 48 राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों को अनुशंसा पत्र प्रदान किये गये हैं।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम को देय धन राशि

869 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम को देय नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा ली गई बिजली की भारी धन राशि बकाया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी देय धनराशि बकाया है, और

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम को देय धनराशि का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बेजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के अनुसार, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति के यहां 1970-71 के अन्त तक की बकाया राशि लगभग 6 39 करोड़ रु० थी। दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 285 के अधीन, प्रदाय की दर के सम्बन्ध में कोई विवाद केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा जाता है, जिसका निर्णय अन्तिम होगा। इस मामले

मे, दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान मे एक हवाला प्राप्त हुआ है और इस मंत्रालय मे उसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

पूर्व रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच

870 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों मे पूर्व रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारियो के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच की गई थी और कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध इस समय विभागीय जांच की जा रही है, और

(ख) उक्त विभागीय जाँच के परिणामस्वरूप इस अवधि मे कितने कर्मचारियो को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Provision of Retiring Rooms and Durmitories at Various Railway Stations in Bihar

871 SHRI MD JAMIL URRAHMAN
SHRI R P YADAV

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide more retiring rooms and dormitory type accommodation at Chupra, Siwan, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Katihar, Purnea, Forbesganj, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Sahebganj, Jamalpur, Dhanbad, Gaya, Patna Junction, Patna City Railway Stations , and

(b) the number of Retiring Rooms and Dormitories and the number of cots available at each of these stations at present ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Provision for one Retiring Room with two beds and one dormitory with four beds at Patna City Station has been made in the Works Programme of the Eastern Railway for the year 1971-72 There are no other proposals at present

(b) The number of Retiring Rooms and Dormitories with the number of cots/beds available at each of these Stations, is indicated below

Station	No of Retiring Rooms	No of Dormitories	No of cots/beds In Retiring Rooms	In Dormitories	Total Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chupra	—	1	—	4	4
Siwan	—	—	—	—	—
Muzaffarpur	2	1	4	6	10
Samastipur	*1	1	*2	6	8
Darbhanga	2	—	4	—	4
Kathiar	3	—	6	—	6

*The Retiring Room at Samastipur Railway Station has not been brought into use at present because of certain alterations in the Station Building taken on hand and as soon as the alteration is completed the Retiring Room will be opened for occupation

1	2	3	4	5	6
Purnea	—	—	—	—	—
Forbesganj	1	—	1	—	1
Begusarai	—	—	—	—	—
Bhagalpur	4	—	8	—	8
Sahebganj	—	—	—	—	—
Jamalpur	1	—	3	—	3
Dhanbad	4	—	8	—	8
Gaya	4	—	8	—	8
Patna Junction	7	1	17	10	27
Patna City	—	—	—	—	—

Export of Tea

872 SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual volume of Tea Export in 1971;

(b) the break-up of figures country-wise ; and

(c) the break-up of figures according to producing regions of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 212.63 mn. kgs.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Break-up of figures of tea exports according to producing regions are not recorded.

Statement

Country	1971 (Fig. in Million Kgs.)
United Kingdom	71.34
Germany Western	3.54
Irish Republic	5.65
Netherlands	2.46
U. S. S. R.	41.27
Australia	3.06
Afghanistan	15.95
Iraq	6.49
Iran	3.28
Jordan	3.19
U. A. R.	9.17
Sudan	12.47
Tunisia	1.98
Canada	3.84
U. S. A.	9.05
New Zealand	0.31
Other Countries	19.58
Total	212.63

Construction of Dam on Koel River (Palamau) Bihar

873. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a dam on the Koel River (Palamau) Bihar near Kutuku village is under construction ; and

(b) whether major part of the irrigation facilities generated by it will be available to Gaya and Shahabad Districts and only a meagre part will be available for Palamau ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURLEL) (a) and (b). North Koel Project proposed by the Government of Bihar envisages a gross command of 4.2 lakh acres in Gaya District and 0.2 lakh acres in Palamau District in addition to supplementing supplies to 4 lakh acres gross demand under Sone High Level Canal in Shahabad & Gaya districts. The Project Report is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. The Government of Bihar have reported that investigation works on rivers like Amanat, Table and others are going on so as to provide more irrigation facilities to Palamau District.

Completion of Kullodu Irrigation Project in Kerala

874. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State.

(a) whether final touches have since been given to Kullodu Irrigation Project in the State of Kerala ;

(b) the main features of the Project ; and

(c) the time by which the work on the said project is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Kallada Irrigation Project, envisaging the construction of a dam across the Kallada river near Parapar to from a reservoir of live storage of 17.9 TMC, a pick up weir 3 miles downstream and right and left bank canals to irrigate 2.6 lakh acres, was approved by the Planning Commission in 1966 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 28 crores. The cost is now assessed by the State, Government at Rs. 45 crores.

There are a number of other continuing major irrigation projects in Kerala State. which have been in hand since a very long time. Therefore work on the Kullodu project is expected to be substantially completed only towards the end of the Fifth Plan.

Survey for New Lines in Kerala

875. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have made payment of the required amount of their Share for carrying out Survey for constructing Railway lines but no survey has so far been carried out ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when Government propose to undertake the survey work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Code of Conduct for Assembly Elections

876. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to State :

(a) weather Election Commission had evolved a Code of Conduct for the Assembly Elections ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) how far it was observed during the recent Elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) The Election Commission had evolved a model Code of Conduct for the guidance of political parties and candidates and circulated it.

(b) A copy of the Code is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-1501/172)

(c) The Election Commission have no information as to how far the Code was followed during the recent elections to State Legislative Assemblies.

Improvements in Third Class in Trains.

877. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State ;

(a) whether the Railways have not been able to improve the conditions in third class ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) The condition of third class coaches has been considerably improved over the years. Further improvement is undertaken regularly to the extent possible.

Stoppage of Export of Traditional Items by U S.A.

878. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton, vegetable oils, fertilizers, steel, lubricants, newsprint and non-ferrous metals have been the items of traditional imports from the U.S.A. and if so, whether their export to India has been stopped by the U.S.A.;

(b) whether U. S. S. R. has agreed to increase the supply of the aforesaid items; and

(c) if so, to what extent

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) to (c). These items are imported from the U.S.A. as well as from other sources. Imports of some of these from the U.S.A are likely to be affected due to the cessation of U.S. Aid. Efforts are being made to secure increased supplies from all other sources, including the U.S.S. R., to meet our needs.

Railway line linking Ernakulam with Madhura via Idikki.

879. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Resolution adopted by the Ernakulam District Development Council demanding the construction of a new Railway line linking Ernakulam with Madhura via Idikki;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : Yes.

(b) Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justification, it is not possible to consider construction of the suggested rail link at present.

Sending of a Trade Delegation abroad to find out markets for handloom products

880. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to send a Trade Delegation abroad to find out markets for the handloom products; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, However, the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, propose to send two delegations—one to European countries and the other to U.S.A. and Canada, and

a Study Team to Malaysia, Hongkong and Japan in 1972-73.

समस्तीपुर-रक्सौल रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

881. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने समस्तीपुर से रक्सौल वारास्ता दरभंगा जाने वाली छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जाएगा तथा पूर्ण होगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Railway line from Sakri to Hasanpur (North Eastern Railway)

882. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether expansion of Railway line from Sakri to Hasanpur on Darbhanga-Sakri Section of North Eastern Railway has been sanctioned by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : No.

(b) Does not arise.

मिथिला कला और हस्तशिल्प का संवर्धन

883. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मिथिला की कला और हस्तशिल्प को प्रोत्साहन देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मिथिला की प्रमुख कलाएं मधुबनी लोक चित्रकला, मिथिक धाम का काम तथा सुजिनी कशीदाकारी है। मिथिला चित्रकारों को उनके कार्य में सभी सम्भव सहायता दी जा रही है। मधुबनी चित्रों की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए यूरोप में कतिपय बहु-विभागीय भंडारों में प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित की गई हैं। एक्सपो '77', मोंट्रियल तथा एक्सपो '70', औसाका में भाग लेते समय इस कला का व्यापक प्रचार किया गया है। मिथिला की अन्य कलाओं तथा हस्तशिल्प के विकास एवं निर्यात के लिए भी इसी प्रकार के कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Report of Committee to Suggest Measures for Economy and Efficiency in Railway Administration

884. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Committee appointed to suggest measures for achieving economy and efficiency in the Railway Administration has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committees; and

(c) whether the recommendations have been considered by Government and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the 'Job Evaluation Team' which was appointed by the Minister of Railways under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Railways, while considering the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission,

to review and determine the number of posts of Deputy Directors and below required for the efficient disposal of work in the Railway Board's Office The Team in their report have recommended reduction of 43 gazetted and 1 6 non-gazetted posts The recommendations of the Job Evaluation Team are now under the consideration of the Government as a part of Administrative Reforms Commission s report on Railways

Adverse balance of Trade with U K.

885 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK,
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indo British trade during 1971 turned considerably adverse to India,

(b) if so, the estimate of the adverse balance during this period, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The balance of Indo-British trade during 1971 was against India

(b) The adverse balance of trade to India with U K, was of the order of Rs 23 32 crores during January-August 1971, for which period the statistics are available

(c) The balance of trade has turned adverse because of the steep increase in imports from the U K on account of a more liberal policy for catering to the requirements of export-oriented and other priority industries Efforts to increase India's exports to the U K have been intensified Exports from India to U K. during January-August 1971 were approimately 10% more as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year The Government hope that this trend would continue

रेलवे विभाग में वर्ष 1957 में नियुक्त अब तक अस्थायी कर्मचारी

886. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे के प्रत्येक विभाग में ऐसे अधिकारियों संख्या को कितनी है जो वर्ष 1957 में नियुक्त किये गये थे और अभी तक अस्थायी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : 1957 में नियुक्त किये गये ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या जो अभी तक अस्थायी हैं, 25 है जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है —

विभाग	संख्या
सिविल इंजीनियरी	19
परिवहन (यातायात) एवं वाणिज्यिक	2
कर्मिक	3
सिगनल एवं दूर संचार	1
जोड़	25

Benefits From Official Delegations Sent Abroad

887 SHRI T S LAKSHMANAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the number of official delegations sent abroad by his Ministry during the current year,

(b) the amount spent on such delegations, and

(c) how Government propose to use the experience of such delegations in the working of projects in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library See* N LT-150 /72]

Functions of Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission

888 SHRI T S LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

a) whether the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has s aried functioning in the matter of investigation, evolving and implementing a comprehensive plan of flood control in the Brahmaputra valley; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance rendered by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board in the working of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission constituted by the Government of Assam has been functioning since 15th July, 1970. The Brahmaputra Flood Control Board fixes the priorities and programme of works of the Commission, accords approval to the schemes and examines and approves the allocation of the funds provided in State Plan to the different works.

Setting Up of North Bengal Flood Control Commission

889. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the West Bengal Government have set up the North Bengal Flood Control Commission; and

(b) if so the nature of asistance rendered so far by the Flood Control Board for North Bengal set up by Government in January, 1972.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) aad (b) The North Bengal Flood Control Commission has been constituted by the State Government of West Bengal and has been functioning since October, 1971.

The North Bengal Flood Control Board fixes priorities and the programme of works of the Commission. It also accords approval to the schemes and the allocation to the different works of funds provided in the State Plans.

Incidents of Thefts and Murders in Grand Trunk Express

890. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWI A : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) wether the incidents of thefts and murders are on the increase in Grand Trunk Express between New Delhi and Madras;

(b) whether in some cases, representations were made to him that the thefts occurred due to the reason that the Conductor and T.T.E. allow unauthorised persons to travel in the reserved compartments;

(c) the number of thefts pending for disposal and if so, what compensation has been paid to the victims of theft; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken against the erring officials ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a). Yes, there has been an incease in the incidence of thefts but not in the case of murders

(b) Yes

(c) Nil.

(d) One Travelling Ticket Examiner was punished departmentally.

System of Mobile Ticket Booking

891. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce the system of Mobile Booking Office for selling tickets in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision of unreserved accommodation for Passengers in trains

892 SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether only one or two compartments are left unreserved for the general public in various long distance trains in the country, and

(b) whether they have been found adequate to the needs and if not, the steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SARI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) The position varies from train to train ON ordinary Passenger trains, bulk of the accommodation is kept unreserved However, on some Mail and Express trains, the number of reserved compartments is more than that of unreserved compartments On such trains, room is not available for putting on additional unreserved coaches as a regular measure

Amendment of Central Silk Board Act and Rules

893 SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to amend the Central Silk Board Act and Rules strengthen the Silk Board and thereby improve the export trade of Silk, and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORLIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, sir

(b) (i) To raise funds to finance the developmental activities relating to sericulture industry and to undertake external market surveys and publicity drive for stimulating silk goods exports, and

(ii) to invest the main functionaries of the Central Silk Board with adequate administrative and financial powers to discharge its enlarged functions effectively

दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की तरह की गाड़ी चलाना

894 **डा० संकटा प्रसाद :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली-बम्बई पर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की तरह की गाड़ी किस तिथि से चलाई जायगी तथा कितने समय में यह अपनी यात्रा तय करेगी , और

(ख) दिल्ली से बम्बई तक प्रस्तावित किराया क्या होगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) नयी दिल्ली और बम्बई सेन्ट्रल के बीच प्रस्तावित राजधानी एक्सप्रेस 17 5 1972 से चलाई जायेगी । इस यात्रा में लगभग 19½ घंटे का समय लगेगा ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

रेलवे लाइनों के निकट की रेलवे भूमि का उपयोग

895 **डा० संकटा प्रसाद :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे लाइनों के दोनों ओर की रेलवे भूमि का अन्य कार्यों के लिए उपयोग करने की अनुमति देने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे किस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) (क) और (ख) रेल-पथ के दोनों ओर रेलवे की जमीन की नीचे लिखे कामों के लिए उपयोग करने की हिदायतें पहले से ही विद्यमान हैं -

(1) अधिक अन्न उपजाने के निमित्त किसानों को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से या सीधे रेल प्रशासन द्वारा पट्टे पर देना।

(2) अरण्ड की खेती के लिए अनुमति देना।

(3) तालाबों और गड्ढों को मत्स्य पालन के उद्देश्य से पट्टे पर देना।

(4) राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से या स्वयं रेल प्रशासनों द्वारा बनरोपण के काम के लिए उपयोग।

Take over of Textile Mills during 1971

896 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the number of textile mills taken over by Government during the year 1971 and their names,

(b) whether these mills have been taken over permanently

(c) whether these mills will be run by the Textile Corporation of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The management of nine cotton textile mills has been taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the year 1971 The names of these mills are—

S No	Name of the mill
1	2
1	Azam Jahi Mills Ltd , Warangal
2	Ajudhia Textile Mills Ltd Delhi
3	Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg , Wvg & Mfg Co Ltd Ahmedabad
4	Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg Wvg & Mfg Co. Ltd , Bombay
5.	Mysore Spg & Mfg Co Ltd , Bangalore
6	Minerva Mills Ltd , Bangalore
7	Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd , Ahemdabad
8	Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd Burhanpur
9	Osmanshahi Mills Ltd Nanded

(b) No, Sir, However, it is open for the Government either to suitably reconstruct these mills or to sell them as running concerns under the provisions of Section 18FD of the said Act,

(c) The National Textile Corporation has been appointed as the Authorised Controller of the first six mills and the respective State Textile Corporation in the case of the remaining three mills

Employees' organisation sugge tions for anti-corruption Drive

897 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether anti corruption drive is increasing on the Railways ,

(b) whether Unions, Associations and Federations have been takens into confidence , and

(c) whether these organisations have given some suggestions and if so, the action taken by Government on these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Every effort is being made to weed out corruption on the Railways

(b) Any complaints of corruption or malpractice or any suggestions regarding drive against corruption made by/made by Unions, Associations and Federations are looked into and appropriate action taken thereon

(c) A suggestion made by one such organisation is under examinatio

Exports and Imports through State Sector Undertakings

898. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) items which are now being exported and imported through State Sector Undertakings ;

(b) the value of goods imported and exported through State Sector undertakings during the years 1969-70 to 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(c) the percentage share of the State Sector undertakings in the total import and export, year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble member is interested in information regarding the items canalised for imports and exports. Two lists (i) showing the items canalised for imports and (ii) showing the items canalised for exports are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. see* No. LT—1503/72].

(b) and (c) : Data are available for imports and exports through Government Sector as a whole. A statement showing the value of Imports and Exports through Government sector and its percentage to total imports and exports during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto September, 71) is date beyond laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No LT-1503/72] September 1971 is not yet available.

Total value of export during 1970-71 and 1971-72

899. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the volume and value of the country's exports during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the share of traditional and non-traditional items in the total exports during 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(c) the percentage share of India's exports to the total world exports during these years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. see* No. LT—1504/72]

Value of property lost due to theft and wagon-breaking on Eastern Railway

900. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of property lost due to theft and wagon-breaking on the Eastern Railway from 1969-70 to 1971-72, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to put a stop to such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The value of property lost due to theft by wagon breaking in Eastern Railway during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto February 1972) is Rs. 6,16,227/-, Rs, 13,72,774/- and Rs. 14,00,128/- respectively.

(b) A statement is laid on table of the House. [*Placed in library. see* No. LT 1505/72]

Indo-Yugoslavia Trade Arrangements

901. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether a Central Government team is currently visiting Yugoslavia to discuss trade arrengements between the two countries after 1973, when the two countries will switch over their transactions from rupee trade to free foreign exchange , and

(b) whether the team will discuss and formulate ways and means for clearing the debts incurred by the two countries during the rupee trade era ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A delegation led by Deputy Minister (Foreign Trade) visited Yugoslavia in February/March 1972 and discussed with the representatives of Yugoslav Government various matters related to Indo-Yugoslav trade and economic relations, including the ways and means for clearing the debts incurred by the two countries during the rupee trade era.

Decline in Export of Tobacco

902. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether decline in the sale of Cigarettes in Britain last year has had adverse affect on tobacco exports from this country ;

(b) the extent of fall in tobacco export in 1971 ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Our tobacco exports to U.K. have declined because af swing to filter tipped cigarettes by the consumers of that country which requires 80% of tobacco normally used in a plain cigarette.

(b) There has been fall in the export to U.K. to the extent of 1.67 million Kgs. in 1971.

(c) Tobacco Study Team had recently visited West European countries including U.K. to study and explore new markets.

Family Pension and Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity for Judges

903. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the scheme of family pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity for judges appointed from the Bar has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir ; but the question is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Control of Adhwara Group of Rivers in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga

904. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to States :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to control the Adhwara Group of Rivers in the District of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga ; and

(b) if so, whether the proposed project will be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The State Government of Bihar have reported that the investigations for preparation of a comprehensive scheme for control of floods in Adhwara Group of Rivers are being carried out. Inclusion of the Scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan is to be considered after the scheme report is prepared and examined.

Construction of Guide Bundhs on Old Bed of River Begmati

905. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation from the people of Piprashi, Sheohar, Belsund, Runnisaidpur, Auraj, Katra and Gaighat Blocks in regard to the construction of guide bundhas on the old bed of river Begmati ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the suggestions contained therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar have informed that the construction of flood embankments along the present active channel which is one of the old courses of Bagmati is in progress and that they have not received any representation in this regard.

Railway Lines run by Private Companies

906. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railways run by private companies in the country at present ;

(b) whether certain Railway lines run by private companies in the country have been closed and if so, their names ;

(c) the number of persons rendered jobless as a result thereof ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to reopen these lines and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There are 8 private-owned Railways, out of which 5 are run by the contiguous Govt. Railways and 3 by the Companies themselves.

(b) Yes, Sir. The private Railways which have recently been closed are :

(1) Shahadara-Saharanpur Light Railway (2) Howrah-Amta Light Railway and (3) Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway.

(c) 2749. But it has been decided to absorb them in the Government Railways subject to their suitability.

(d) No, Sir. The owning companies do not propose to re-open these lines and the take-over of these Railways by the Government of India is not justified financially.

Rate of Daily Wages to Casual Labourers of Engineering Department in Bombay Area (Western And Central Railways)

907. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of daily wages paid to the Casual labourers in the Engineering Department of Western and Central Railways in Bombay area ; and

(b) how these wages compare with the wages paid in Bombay area, for similar work, outside Railways in the open market ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a)

Category	Rates	
	Central Railway	Western Railway
Skilled labour :	Rs. 6·20	Rs. 5.00
Semi-skilled labour :	Rs. 4.30	Rs. *4.00
Unskilled labour :	Rs. 3.15	Rs. **3.00

*Rs. 3.60 for Mate

**Rs. 3.30 for Gangman.

(b) The market rates fixed by local civil authorities vary from area to area. Broadly in areas covered by Western Railway, local rates range from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4.50 for skilled labour, Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4.50 for semi-skilled labour and Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 3/- for unskilled labour. In areas covered by Central Railway, the local rates range from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 7.36 for skilled labour, Rs. 4.25 to Rs. 5.36 for semi-skilled labour and Rs. 3.45 to Rs. 4.86 for unskilled labour.

Conversion to Broad Gauge and Electrification of Trivandrum Ernaculam Railway Line

908. SHRI A.K GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake simultaneously the electrification and conversion from Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge of the Trivandrum-Ernakulam line;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have intimated their readiness to come to a long term agreement for the supply of cheap power for the electric traction ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Economics of the proposal are being studied.

Coir Development Scheme for Kerala

909. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have generally accepted the recommendation of the Study Group of Planning Commission about the financial outlay on Kerala Coir Development Scheme;

(b) whether Government have not conveyed their decision to the State Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decisions taken on various recommendation of the Study Group were communicated to the State Government in the first week of August last year.

(c) Does not arise.

लखनऊ, सोनपुर, गोरखपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशनों पर भिखारियों और कोढ़ियों का घूमते रहना

910 **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या लखनऊ, सोनपुर, गोरखपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अन्य रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भिखारी और कोढ़ी घूमते रहते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें वहां से हटाने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तैया) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ, सोनपुर गोरखपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर और अन्य स्टेशनों पर भिखारियों और कोढ़ियों के घूमते रहने के कारण मामले देखे गये है।

(ख) टिकट जाँच कर्मचारियों को भिखारियों और कोढ़ियों को रेलवे-परिसरों से हटाने का काम सौंप दिया गया है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के सहयोग से बार-बार छापे मारे जाते हैं।

Demand from Kerala Government for more funds for Construction of new over/under bridges.

911. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested the Central Government for allocation of more funds for the construction of new over/under bridges;

(b) if so, the funds demanded by Kerala Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HUNUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Rs 43 39 lakhs against their share of Rs 19 21 lakhs

(c) The Ministry of Railways have explained to the State Government of Kerala that the share of each state from the Railway Safety Works Fund is determined according to a formula recommended by the last Convention Committee and adopted by both Houses of Parliament The Ministry of Railways have no discretion to enhance the share of any State Government

The Chief Minister's suggestion that this formula may be referred to the new Convention Committee for review, has been accepted and the matter has since been placed before the Committee

Acceleration of Work of Bhimkunda and Bangali Dam Projects to check Floods in Orissa

912 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether in view of the recent devastating cyclone and floods in Orissa Government have accorded priority to the work of Bhimkunda Dam Project and Rangali Dam Project on Baitrani and Brahmani rivers respectively, and

(b) if so, when the projects are likely to be taken up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) It has been considered that by constructing Rengali dam on the Brahmani and the Bhimkund dam on the Baitrani on a priority basis, the annual recurring damage due to floods in these rivers can be considerably reduced The State Government of Orissa have taken-up the preparation of the detailed project reports for these dams The work on these projects can be taken up after they are examined and approved by the Planning Commission

Robbery in trains between Jhargram and Kalaikunda Railway Stations (South-Eastern Railway)

913 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that robbery is frequently committed in trains, especially in Utkal Express between Jhargram and Kalaikunda Railway Stations of South-Eastern Railway, and

(b) if so the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No Only two cases were recently reported from Utkal Express

(b) The gang responsible has been detected and G R P has been directed to escort the train

Grant of Licences to Railway Bookstall Contractors

914 SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how many Railway bookstall contractors have been given licences on the Indian Railways,

(b) whether it is the policy of the Railway Board to extend the licences granted to Railway bookstall contractors for specific periods if their services are found to be satisfactory, and

(c) the names of the contractors whose services have been found generally satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) 257 contractors, including 42 vending contractors

(b) The renewal of the licences granted to Railway Bookstall contractors is generally considered taking into account the quality of services rendered by the contractors during the subsisting contract period and subject to the contractors agreeing to such additions, alterations and modifications of the terms of the agreement as the Railway administration shall think fit in the interest of the public.

(c) A statement giving details is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No LT—1506/72]

Suspension of Indian Handloom Imports by U. K.

915 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the British Government have suspended imports of Indian handlooms and have suggested to the Indian exporters to defer the export till the question of 15 per cent additional levy on Indian textiles is decided or in the alternative to reduce the policy by 15 per cent,

(b) whether this stand of the British Government has affected handloom worth Rs 57 lakhs ready for shipment and another 50 lakhs under production, and

(c) whether the Government of India have taken up the matter with the U K Government, and if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) With effect from the last January 1972, the British Government have imposed a new customs tariff on cotton textiles imported from India and other Commonwealth countries In respect of Indian handloom cotton goods and handloom silk goods the British Government have, however, offered duty free entry subject to ceilings of 1 million square yards and 40,000 sq yards respectively for 1972 Under their proposal the duty free entry is dependent on the conclusion of an agreement between the Government of India and the British Government

The duty free quotas offered are, however, extremely low as compared to our actual exports in the past and the coverage is not also free from doubt. Our efforts to persuade the British Government to allow unrestricted duty free entry for all our handloom goods, have not succeeded so far.

The Government of India are, however, continuing their efforts to reach a mutually acceptable solution with the British Government.

No precise estimate of the trade affected by the measures taken by the British Government can be given

Freight charges to be paid at loading point

916 SHRI N K SANGHI :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Railway authorities have taken a decision that freight charges will have to be paid at the loading point rather than at the destination point, as has been the practice hitherto,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the financial difficulties experienced by the Railways under the earlier scheme post-payment and what financial gains or administrative conveniences are envisaged under the new schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) There are at present 367 commodities on which pre-payment of freight is compulsory It has been decided to extend the condition of compulsory pre-payment of freight to additional 26 low valued commodities with effect from 1st April, 1972

(b) and (c) The reasons for extending the condition of compulsory pre-payment of freight to additional 26 'low value' commodities, and the main advantages which will accrue to the Railway by this decision are —

(1) Pre-payment of freight at the time of booking would reduce the outstanding freight on Railways Public Accounts Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) have, vide recommendation No 15 of their 11th Report, specifically stated as under —

> "The Committee note that Railways are already in-

sisting on pre-payment of freight on certain categories of consignments. The Committee would like the Railway Board to consider the feasibility of extending this practice to cover more commodities, as par practice obtaining in other countries"

(2) The delivery of the consignment is sometimes delayed by the consignee Meanwhile, the consignment incurs wharfage and demurrage charges Because of very low value of goods, the Railway is not in a position to recover these charges which have to be wholly or partly waived.

(3) When the consignee doss not take delivery of goods, the same are disposed of by public auction Because of the low value of goods and also deterioration which takes place during the time the goods remain on hand for giving notice to the consignor/consignee for taking delivery and for notifying the auction sale, at times the Railway cannot even realise the freight from sale-proceeds, not to say of wharfage and demurrage charges

(4) When the freight has been pre-paid, the consignee would be more interested in effecting delivery without delay and this would result in quicker release of wagons.

Authentic Hindi Text of Constitution

917 SHRI S. C SAMANTA Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to State

(a) the recommendations of the Hindi Advisory Committee attached to his Ministry regarding publication of the authentic Hindi text of the Constitution ,

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which a final decision in this regard will be taken and an up-to-date Hindi Text of the Constitution be available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) The Hindi Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Law have not made any specific recommendation regarding the Publication of an authentic Hindi text of the Constitution of India The question of the publication of an authorised and up to-date translation of the Constitution in Hindi is, however, under the active consideration of the Government

(b) Does not arise

(c) As Parliamentary legislation will have to be enacted to provide for an authoritative character to be translation of the Constitution in Hindi proposed to be published, it is not possible to say when it will be possible to bring out the publication of the Hindi translation of the Constitution of India The question of introducing the necessary legislation for the purpose in Parliament is under consideration

Hindi Texts of various Enactments

918 SHRI S C SAMANTA Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the step being taken to bring out Hindi texts of various enactments in simple Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) One of the functions assigned to the Official Language (Legislative) Commission which was constituted by a Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No F 39/61 Adm I, dated the 8th June, 1961 is the preparation of authoritative texts in Hindi of all Central Acts and Ordinances and Regulations promulgated by the President The Commission has so far prepared Hindi translation of 302 Central enactments, of which 192 translations have been published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette under section 5 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963). The legal expressions used by the

Commission in the Hindi translations of Central enactments are those evolved by them in the course of discussion and finalization of the translations, and these expressions are used with due regard to accuracy, brevity and simplicity

Claim for break-through in Export

919 SHRI S C SAMANTA
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to State

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 28th February, 1972 under the caption "R B I, disclaims major export break-through",

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) what is the correct position in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) A statement was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 14 3 72 A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-1507/72]

Setting up of Tobacco Corporation

921 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No 352 on the 25th November 1970 and state

(a) whether the U S Agency for International Development has recommended to Government to set up a Tobacco Corporation in the Public Sector to give a boost to the export of tobacco, and

(b) the salient features of the recommendat on and decision of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The report has not been finalispo as yet.

Scheme of linking Ganga With Brahmaputra

922 SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) a brief outline of the scheme to link Ganga with Brahmaputra and its present position, and

(b) when the final report is expected to be ready ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) A scheme called the "Tistamultipurpose Barrage p oject" was prepared by the Central water and Power Commission It envisaged the construction of 3070 feet long barrage across the river Tista near Gajaldobe, in West Bengal, with two main canals taking off from either side of the river and linking with the Brahmaputra on the left side and the Ganga (near Farakka) on the right side Besides providing navigation facilities it was to afford irrigation to an area of 22 8 lakh acres (CCA) in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam Hydro-power generation to the extent of 64 MW (firm power) was also to be developed at power houses located at the priciple falls along the main canals As the estimated cost of the scheme was of the order of Rs 357 crores, it was proposed to implement in suitable phases, with the irrigation aspect as a first priority

The Government of West Bengal conducted further investigations in regard to the irrigation aspect of the project and submitted a project report on the "Tista Barrage Project" (phase I) The first phase is estimated to cost Rs 44 6 crores and will include a barrage across the river Tista at Gajaldoba with a link canal to the Mahananda river and a second barrage across the Mahananda at sonapurhat with a canal system to irrigagte 7 5 lakh acres (CCA).

The report has been technically examined by the Central Water and Power

Commission who have sent their comments to the Government of West Bengal The reply of the State Government on these comments is awaited

Supply of Wagons for Jute Movement from Dinhata Station (North-East Frontier Railway)

923 SHRI B.K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that in the matter of wagon supply for jute from Dinhata station of the North-east Frontier Railway, only one firm namely G K Jute Supplies, has been given wagons for booking jute by the Railway Officials neglecting the claims of others,

(b) the reasons therefor, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Foreign Exchange earned by Tea Export from West Bengal

924 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting tea from West Bengal Tea Gardens located in North Bengal during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) Tea export statistics as are compiled at present do not reflect statewise earnings in foreign exchange

Sharing of Power generated in Atomic Power Stations by Neighbouring States

925 SHRI N SHIVAPPA will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether some State Governments have represented to the Central Government in regard to the sharing of power generated in atomic power stations between the neighbouring States, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURELL) (a) and (b) Some State Governments have asked for a share of power from the atomic power station located in their region The Atomic Energy Commission has already made certain commitments in regard to supply of power to the States in which such stations are located These commitments are being adhered to The balance quantity of power would be available to the States in the region For future atomic power stations, power allocation will be made keeping in view the demand and shortages of the States in the region

Purchase of Cotton in various States

926 SHRI N SHIVAPPA
SHRI K MALLANNA

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal to purchase cotton in various States,

(b) if so, whether Government will purchase it direct from the producers or through agents and

(c) the quantity of cotton likely to be purchased ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) the Cotton Corporation of India has already entered the markets in various States for purchasing of cotton The policy of the Corporation is to buy through Growers' Co-operatives all saleable cotton on commercial basis It is difficult to estimate the quantity likely to be purchased as it would depend on the quantity offered, prices, and quality.

Letters of Authority for Silk and Rayon Exporters

927 SHRI N SHIVAPPA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) Whether Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council has recently recommended that the Exporters should be issued letters of Authority instead of release orders to secure synthetic yarn and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under consideration

Setting up of an Overseas Investment Corporation

928 SHRI N SHIVAPPA
SHRI K MALLANNA

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal to set up an Overseas Investment Corporation for helping Indian Industry in establishing joint ventures abroad has since been considered and finalised

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and

(c) the time by which this Corporation is likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) There is no proposal under consideration of Government for setting up an Overseas Investment Corporation

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Take over of Tobacco Stocks by S T C

929 SHRI K SURYANARAYANA
SHRI C CHITTIBABU

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge stocks of tobacco are lying unsold with the growers, if so, the reasons therefor,

(b) whether any suggestions have been made to take over the tobacco stocks lying unsold with the growers through the State Trading Corporation and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Because of increased production of tobacco by 50% more than that of last year growers have not been able to dispose off their stocks as yet

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) With a view to stabilising the tobacco market, STC has been directed by the Govt to start purchases of tabacco at once STC has already started purchasing the tobacco

Talks Over Farakka Barrage Project Between India and Bangla Desh

930 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether talks over the Farakka Barrage Project were held between Bangla Desh and India and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURELL) (a) Yes

(b) It has been decided to establish a joint River Commission comprising experts of both countries on a permanent basis to carry out a comprehensive survey of the river systems shared by the two countries formulate projects concerning both the countries in the fields of flood control and to implement them

Experts of the two countries shall formulate detailed proposals on advance

flood warning and flood forecasting, study of flood control and irrigation projects on the major river systems and examine the feasibility of linking the power grids of Bangla Desh with the adjoining areas of India so that the water resources of the region can be utilised on an equitable basis for the mutual benefit of the people of the two countries.

Development of Quicker Method to estimate Depth and Deep Cracks in Dams

931. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona has developed and successfully tried a quicker method for estimating the depth and extent of deep cracks in large structures like concrete dams ; and

(b) if so, how far this method will help in dealing with the problem of cracks in big dams ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This method which has been used by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, to supplement other methods of detection of cracks in some dams is an addition to the field of dynamic testing techniques.

Increase in Reservation Quota for Dhanbad and Gaya Railway Stations

932. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of Ist, 2nd and 3rd Classes (three tier and two tier) for Dhanbad and Gaya Railway Stations in Kalka Mail, Sealdah-Pathankot Express and Delux trains for Delhi and other stations ;

(b) whether there is any proposals to increase the quota ; and

(c) if so, the extent of such an increase ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [*Plce in Library*. See No. LT-1508/72].

Increase in Reservation Quota for Patna Junction and Patna City Stations

933, SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) the quota for Patna Junction and Patna City in all the trains passing through these Stations for Ist class and IIIrd class (3-tier and 2-tier) ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota and if so, the extent of proposed increase ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1509/72].

(b) No.

Introduction of Third Class Sleepers and Dining Cars in Howrah-Delhi Express/Upper India Express

934. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of introducing third Class Sleepers (both two-tier and three-tier) in 11 Up/12Down Hawrah-Delhi Express and 13 Up/14 Down Upper India Express; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce Dining Cars in Howrah Mail, Assam Mail and Upper India Express ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : (a) Both two-tier and 3-tier 3rd class sleeper coaches are already running on 11Up/12Dn Howrah-Delhi and 13UP/14Dn Upper India Expresses.

(b) Dining Car service is already provided on Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mails between Mughalsarai and New Delhi and on Metre Gauge portion of Assam Mail There is no proposal to provide dining car on the Upper India Express trains at present.

Arrengements for Light on Culvert No. 102. West of Patna City Station

935 SHRI R P YADAV Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether requests have been made several times by local public for construction of two man-holes and provisions of electric light on culvert No 102, West of Patna City, Railway Station,

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter, and

(c) by what time the jobs are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No such requests have been received by the Railway

(b) and c) Do not arise

Increase in Export Duty of Jute

936 SHRI P K DEO Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the total increase in our export duty on jute during the current year,

(b) whether, and if so to what extent jute export has been affected as a result thereof and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report on the subject in the *Economic Times* of the 20th December, 1970 and if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) : (a) Export duty on carpet backing and hessian increased by Rs 200 per tonne with effect from 13.12 71

(b) No, Sir

(c) No, Sir

Negotiations for Price Increase of Iron-ore with Japan ,

937 SHRI P K DEO , Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) The export price of iron ore being sent to Japan

(b) whether the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation has started fresh negotiations with Japanese buyers for increasing the prices of iron ore, and

(c) If so, the reaction of the Japanese Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Export price of iron ore depends on a number of factors such as grade of iron ore exported, location of port from which it is exported handling charges etc The average f o b export price of iron ore of all grades exported to Japan during April to September, 1971 period if Rs 55 40 per tonne

(b) and (c), Following the dollar devaluation, the M M T C has approached the Japanese buyers for suitable mark up in prices in subsisting iron ore contracts and negotiations in this regard are expected to take place in the near future,

Controversy between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Governments over Jogendar Nagar Power Plant

938 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Central Government has been drawn to the controversy between the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Governments over the claim to Jogendar Nagar Power Plant

(b) if so, the nature of the controversy, and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to solve the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) Consequent on the reorganisation of Punjab and the dissolution of the composite Punjab State Electricity Board Joginder Nagar Power Station (located in Himachal Pradesh) was allocated to the successor Punjab State Electricity Board under the Punjab Reorganisation Act The Himachal Pradesh Government have represented that this power station should be transferred to them After examination of the representation, it was decided that the original allocation should stand

(c) Does not arise

Rural electrification in Mysore

939 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the total number of villages which have been electrified under the Rural electrification Scheme in the State of Mysore ,

(b) whether there is a demand for electrification of more villages and

(c) whether Government propose further expansion of the electrification Programme and if so an outline of the proposed expansion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) During the Fourth Plan the emphasis in rural electrification schemes continues to be on the electrification of irrigation pump sets , electrification of villages is a subsidiary part of this programme In Mysore 144821 irrigation pump sets and 9463 villages have been electrified up to 31-1-1972

(b) and (c) There is a great demand for rural electrification schemes in Mysore as also in other States In addition to State Plan outlays for rural electrification schemes, the Government of India provides additive finances through the Rural Electrification Corporation The Corporation has so far sanctioned 12 rural electrification schemes of the Mysore State Electricity Board including one pilot rural electric cooperative envisaging loan assistance of Rs 734 lakhs for electrification of 14035 irrigation pump sets and 760 villages As a result of additional outlays provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation and further mobilisation by the State Electricity Board of resources from other financing institutions, the Board proposes to electrify a total of 2000 villages during 1971-72 and 2000 villages during 1972-73 as compared with 416 villages electrified in 1969-70 and 657 in 1970-71

Reorganisation of Damodar Valley Corporation

940 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 794 dated on the 29th June, 1971, regarding reorganisation of Damodar Valley Corporation and state the further progress made in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) Further consideration of the proposal for the reorganisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation on a functional basis had been kept in abeyance pending the formation popular Governments in both the participating States of West Bengal and Bihar The proposal will now be pursued further after the formation of popular Governments in both the States

River Water Projects in Mysore State

941 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Mysore Government have submitted any schemes River Water Projects to the Central Government for the Fourth Five Year Plan

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have since considered those projects, and

(c) the financial assistance likely to be given to the State for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL (a) Yes,

(b) The following new irrigation projects have been accepted in the Fourth Plan period so far by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the developmental plans of Mysore

	Project	Cost (in lakhs) Rs	Benefits (acres)
1	Manchanabale Multipurpose Reservoir Project	237 36	7,000
2	Taraka Reservoir Project	170	18 000
3	Sagaredaddakere Reservoir Project	49 28	2,000
4	Gundal Reservoir Project	192 15	10 000
5	Votehole Project	205 00	13 000

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants not related to any sector or project The Plan outlay for 1971-72 for Mysore is Rs 70 crores, out of which Central assistance is Rs 34 6 crores

Export of Handloom Readymade Clothes

942 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) Whether Indian handloom ready made clothes are becoming popular in some foreign countries and their export has been on the increase,

(b) If so, the names of such foreign countries, and

(c) The steps taken by Government to further step up their export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The EEC countries, Sweden, Denmark the U K Norway Switzerland and the USA

(c) Besides continuing existing measures the other steps taken include participation in fairs and fashion shows being organised in foreign countries and arranging visits of foreign purchase teams

Nationalisation of Foreign and Domestic Plantations

943 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) Whether Government have decided to nationalise the foreign and domestic plantations in the country and

(b) If so the main features of the decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Officers Carriage misused for Residential Purposes by Senior Officers, Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

944 SHRI AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State

(a) whether Officers Inspection Carriages have been misused for residential purposes by certain Senior Officers in Allahabad Division during November, 1971 to January 1972 and

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take to discourage such misuse of the carriages and the action proposed to be taken against the Officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Inspection Carriages were used by officers for temporary stay in Allahabad Division during the period from November, 71 to January 72, when these were not required for inspection traffic use There was no misuse

(b) Does not arise

Inadequate Supply of Labour for Parcel work at Kanpur Central Station

945 Shri AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State

(a) whether due to inadequate supply labour for parcel handling work at Kanpur Central Station a number of packages have been damaged since May 1971 and the railways has had to pay a heavy amount of claim on this account

(b) the number of packages held up at the station month wise and the amount of claim paid , and

(c) whether the contractor appointed for handling parcles has not been able to provide adequate labour for the purpose and if so the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

(c) On certain occasions, the handling contractor failed to supply additional labour, when demanded to meet the rush of traffic On one such occasion departmental labour was engaged to clear the congestion and the cost of departmental labour was recovered from the contractor On two occasions fines were also imposed on the contractor In addition letters of warnings were issued to the contractor from time to time The work of the contractor is being kept under constant watch and appropriate action will be taken todeal with failures in future also

Report against Vigilance Inspector of Railway Board

946 SHRI AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State

(a) the criteria adopted for selection of Vigilance Inspector in Zonal Railways and the Railway Board ,

(b) whether Viligilance Inspector are selected on permanent basis or for a specified period and

(c) whether any reports of corruption were received from MPs against any Vigilance Inspector in the Railway Board during 1970-71 and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

(b) Vigilance Inspectors are selected only on a tenure basis the tenure being 4 years extendable up to 6 years in individual cases of special merit They may, however be repatriated to their parent Department/ Railway even before the completion of their tenure period if found necessary

(c) No report of corruption against any of the Investigating Inspectors of the Vigilance Directorate Railway Board was received from any Member of Parliament, during 1970 71 *i e* April 1970 to March 1971

Statement

(i) The selection of Vigilance Inspectors on zonal Railway is to be made from

among really suitable railwaymen or police Personnel with a flair for Vigilance work The selection should have the personal approval of the General Manager The personnel are to be drawn from suitable categories of railway employees and employees of State police Subject to these conditions the mode of actual recruitment is left to be decided by the individual Railway Administrations

(ii) The posts of Investigating Inspectors in the Vigilance Directorate of Railway Board are filled from among specified categories of railway employees and personnel of State Police with due regard to their integrity, record of service and willingness and aptitude for vigilance work and with the personal approval of the Director General Vigilance, Railway Board

Operational Registrations on and Infringement of Priority in Wagon Booking (Allahabad Division)

947. SHRI AZIZ IMAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether against the operational restrictions and in violation of the system of priority, a large number of wagons were booked, re-booked and diverted from Allahabad Division during 1970-71 and 1971-72,

(b) whether it was done by relaxing the rules and whether permission of competent authority was taken before relaxing the rules, and

(c) the number of wagons for which relaxation was made during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Decline in Export of Electric Fans to Iran

948 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been losing the Iranian market for electric fans, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Exports of electric fans from India to Iran registered a decline in 1968-69 The position has, however, improved since then and exports have been going up progressively The decline was due mainly to stiff competition from other sources of supply in particular Japan and Hongkong

Overhauling of Licensing Procedures for encouraging Exports

949 SHRI C CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to overhaul the licensing and other procedures for encouraging exports as envisaged in the Export Policy Resolution placed before the Parliament in July, 1970, and

(b) the quantitative increase in exports as a result of these steps during the past 18 months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) (a) The licensing and other procedures have been further streamlined, and a statement is placed on the Table of the House indicating the main features

(b) Export performance is influenced by a large number of factors It is, therefore not possible to assess the quantitive increase in exports resulting from overhauling of licensing procedures during the past 18 months.

Statement

The licensing procedures for import of capital goods and raw materials components and spares have been further streamlined so as to cut down delays and also to enable manufacturer-exporters to obtain their import requirements according to the export needs The following are the main features introduced

(i) In respect of capital goods imports, the clearance given by the DGTD from

indigenous angle is valid for a period of 12 months from the date on which the case is cleared by the C G./C G, Ad-hoc Committee, and not from the earlier date on which the LGTD had scrutinised the import application

(ii) Where the value of capital goods to be imported is more than Rs 7 5 lakhs, the applicant has to advertise his requirements in order to give an opportunity to the indigenous manufacturers if they are in a position to supply the goods It has been decided that in cases where final disposal of an application for import of capital goods takes time and the validity of the indigenous clearance expires in the meanwhile the applicant will not be required to go in for a second advertisement In such cases' it will be enough to obtain fresh indigenous clearance from the DGTD

(iii) A facility has been provided whereby a manufacturer can automatically import against the value of his replenishment licence the items of raw materials appearing in his Actual User licence, without obtaining an endorsement to this effect from the licensing authority, subject to the prescribed conditions This procedure enables a manufacturer to import goods according to the needs of production and exports without having to undergo licensing formalities

(iv) Powers have been delegated to the regional licensing authorities to issue Advance licences to registered exporters for a value not exceeding Rs 5 lakhs, so that the exporter is able to obtain the raw material requirements in time for executing the export order

(v) In the priority sector, actual users can apply for import of spare parts on repeat basis without having to obtain a recommendation of the sponsoring authority and without furnishing the particulars of machinery for the maintenance of which the spare parts are sought to be imported

(vi) As in the small scale sector, the industrial units in the large scale sector and engaged in non-priority industries have also been allowed to obtain their import requirement of raw materials on an annual basis, so that they can plan their production better

(vii) A procedure has been introduced which enables the manufacturers engaged in engineering industry to obtain their requirements of steel for export-oriented production on a priority basis

(viii) Time limit for submission of applications for import replenishment licences by registered exporters has been extended from 2 to 3 months and the system of imposing cuts on belated or incomplete applications has been substantially liberalised

(ix) The scheme for the grant of import facilities to eligible Export Houses has been further expanded so that the Export Houses are in a position to develop exports on a more diversified scale

(x) Like other exporters, the exporters of gem and jewellery can also apply for import replenishment licences direct to the licensing authorities and not through the Export Promotion Council

(xi) The validity period of import licences for raw materials, components and spares issued against General currency Area or Rupee Payment Area has been extended from 12 to 18 months

(xii) Instructions have been issued to the licensing authorities to grant import licences in anticipation of the production of IVC number for a period of one year, as an interim relief, without entering into any correspondence with the applicants on this account.

Policy for ad-hoc recruitments in various Departments of Railways

950 SHRI C CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the policy for *ad hoc* recruitment in Civil, Mechanical, Operating and Stores Department of the Railways, and

(b) the formula for recruitment of Indian Railway Service of Engineers Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department and other allied Services.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAYA) : (a)

Recruitment to non-gazetted Services on the Railway is done in accordance with the prescribed procedure ; namely for all Class III posts through the agency of the Railway Service Commissions/Recruitment Committee on the N.F. Railway and for all Class IV posts by duly constituted Selection Board/Screening Committees in the case of departmental candidates Railways however, are empowered to make recruitment on compassionate grounds and also a few outstanding sportsman but such appointments are subject to ratification by the Railway Service Commissions.

(b) As regards gazetted Services, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$% of the vacancies in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers Indian Railway Traffic Service and other Class I Services are filled by direct recruitment on the basis of competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the remaining 33-1 3% are filled by promotion of suitable Class II Officers.

Absorption of Officers Recruited on ad hoc basis in Construction Projects

951. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has considered the question of creating supernumerary posts in the Construction Projects with a view to absorbing Officers recruited on ad-hoc basis, and

(b) if not, how the officers recruited on an ad-hoc basis are proposed to be absorbed ?

THE MINISTTR OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Temporary (unclassified) officers recruited during the first few plan periods are eligible for absorption in Class I only against an annual quota of vacancies decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. They are not automatically eligible for all permanent vacancies in the Construction Reserve. The question of absorbing a larger number of these officers is being periodically reviewed.

Handling of Imported Cotton

952. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU . Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cotton imports are being handled by established cotton traders; and

(b) the cotton imported during 1970-71 including the volume of Imports handled by established cotton traders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) . (a) and (b) : All cotton imports are canalised through Cotton Corporation of India since September, 1970. The sub-licences are granted to consuming mills. Out of 9.99 lakh bales authorized for imports during 1970-71, about 7.72 lakh bales were allowed to be imported by mills through private trade channels and 2.26 lakh bales through Cotton Corporation.

Ukai Dam Project

953. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made on Ukai Dam Project;

(b) whether construction is lagging behind the schedule,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken to gear up the construction programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURTEL) (a) The work on earth dam, masonry dam and Regulator is nearing completion The work on canals and the masonry structure is in progress.

(b) to (d). The work on the project as a whole is going on as per schedule and the targets have been practically achieved except for the manufacture of radical crest gates, which was due to some delay in the supply of steel. Already about 3,490 metric tonnes of steel required by the manufacturer have been since supplied and further des-

patch of steel from all sources including imported steel has also been arranged, and this work is also expected to be completed by March, 1973

Rural Engineering Survey in Gujarat

954 SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Rural Engineering Survey has undertaken surveys in some districts of Gujarat and

(b) if so, the names of the districts and the results of the survey ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) Rural Engineering Surveys are being undertaken in Gujarat in the districts of Kutch and Broach The State Government has sanctioned special establishment recently and the recruitment of staff is under way

Overcrowding in Passenger Train on Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum and Quilon-Punalur Sections

955 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a heavy overcrowding in the passenger trains running on Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum and Quilon-Punalur Sections in Kerala due to a larger number of short distance Passengers travelling by these trains and

(b) if so whether Government propose to indroduce more rail cars in those sections ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Even through sectional passenger trains run under utilised, long distance trains No 105 106 Madras-Trivandrum Mail and No 162 Trivandrum-Madurai Passenger on Quilon-Trivandrum and Punalua and No 162 Trivandrum-Madurai Passenger on Punalur-Quilon section are utilised by short distance passengers to overcrowd them

(b) No

Scheme for harnessing Irrigation potential of West Coast rivers

956 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme for harnessing the irrigation potential of the West Coast rivers if so, the main features thereof and

(b) the extent to which the irrigation potential of these rivers goes unutilised at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) The total irrigation potential of the west flowing rivers south of the Tapi river is roughly assessed as 58 lakh cres Projects already in operation or under construction will exploit about 18 7 lakh acres of the potential A list of these projects is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library see* No LT 1510/72]

State Government have already prepared new schemes to benefit another 5 lakh acres They are also investigating further projects and will undertake them as and when investigations are complete and resources become available for their implementation

Monopoly in Coffee Trade

957 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that export trade of Coffee has been monopolised by a few private exporters, who purchase coffee at low rates and export it at much higher prices ,

(b) if so, the names of these major exporters of coffee, and

(c) whether Government have considered the question of entrusting the coffee exports to the S T C and if so, Government's decision in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No Sir Coffee for export is sold in open auctions Any person or firm desirous of participating in exporting auctions can register their names with Coffee Board and obtain a permit after fulfilling certain pre requisites regarding security deposits and Bank guarantees

(b) At present there are 20 registered exporters who are free to participate in auctions and purchase quantity required for export and undertake export trade A list is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library* See No LT—1511/72]

(c) It will be seen from the list of registered exporters that State Trading Corporation of India is also a registered exporter

Accumulation of Coffees

958 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether a large amount of Coffee remained undisposed of at the end of December, 1971 with the Coffee Board and if so the total estimated quantity of unsold coffee at that time and to which growing period it belonged,

(b) whether considerable amount of it was found spoiled and if so, how much, and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to prevent decay of coffee and to arrange for its quick disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Out of the estimated production of 1,10 000 tonnes of coffee from 1970 71 crop, the undisposed stock with the Coffee Board at the end of December, 1971 amounted to 29,335 tonnes.

(b) A survey of the coffee stocks showed that about 5,600 tonnes of coffee in the Pool was below Fair Average Quality which could be due to the following reasons —

(i) Coffee itself being inferior type

(ii) Deterioration already set in at the time of the delivery to the Pool

(iii) Delay in curing due to the heavy crop of last year

(iv) Slight deterioration due to long storage

(c) In order to improve the quality of Indian coffee the Coffee Board has appointed a technical committee with the following terms of reference —

(i) Assessment of curing capacity

(ii) Precautionary steps to be taken at estate levels at curing works and at the time of storage etc

Train Collisions

959 SHRI K RAMAKRISHNA REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether several collisions have occurred this year because of disruption of communications between the adjoining stations caused due to poor maintenance of tele communications and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) No such collision occurred during the months of January and February, 1972

(b) Does not arise

Policy Regarding Recruitments and Promotion of Staff and Officers on Indian Railways

960 SHRI K RAMAKRISHNA REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the Policy in force on the Railways with regard to recruitment and promotions of Staff and Officers in the various Departments of the Railways ,

(b) whether these policies are uniform on all the Railways , and

(c) the policy for absorbing substitutes and casual labour in regular cadre and whether there is any time limit fixed for such absorption ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Rules of general application in respect of recruitment and promotion to Class II, Class III and Class IV posts on Indian Railways are contained in the Indian Railway Establishment Manual, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library Recruitment and promotion to Class I are controlled by the Union Public Servic Commission.

(b) Yes.

(c) Recruitment to Class IV posts from open market as prescribed in subsection IV to Chapter I of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual has been suspended temporarily upto 31 12 1972 for the present to facilitate absorption of large number of eligible casual labourers and substitutes after screening No time limit has been fixed for their absorption as it is not possible to do so for the reason that such absorption depends upon variable factors like availability of vacancies, suitability of the persons etc

Stagnation of Staff and Officers in same Grade

961 SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY · Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state .

(a) whether in certain categories of of Railway Staff and Officers are stuck up for more than ten years in the same grades without any promotions ; and

(b) the methods devised for preventing stagnation of staff and Officers in the same grades ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) Promotion to higher grades depends upon the availability of vacancies and also the eligibility of the staff and officers either on the basis of selection or seniority-cum-suitability The Second Pay Commission, in this connection, observed as under

"The number of posts in any service or grade is, as we have said earlier, determined normally by the nature of work and the kind of responsibilities that have to be distributed among different levels , it is determined, in other words, with reference to the requirements of the public service, and not the career prospects of public servants "

All the same, the position is reviewed from time to time In 1969 as many as 269 Gazetted posts were upgraded to provide ample promotional opportunities to the Gazetted Staff Following this, Government also decided that class III and class IV Railway employees stagnating at the maximum of their grade for two years or more should be granted personal pay equivalent to the rate of increment last drawn Th se in scales Rs 450-575 and 435-575 (now 270-575) were, however, granted a fixed personal pay of Rs 30 per month, and this decision is effective from 1 3 70,

Export Quota fixed under International Tea Agreement

962 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the export quota of Indian tea fixed under the International Tea Agreement for the period January, 1971 to March, 1972 ,

(b) the quantity exported so far and the values realised , and

(c) the prospects for shipping the balance quantity and the reasons for any shortfall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) : (a) There is no inter-

national Tea agreement as yet. But, under the *ad hoc* arrangement agreed upon by the tea exporting countries, a joint export quota of 506 million kgs. has been fixed for India & Ceylon for a period January 1971 to March, 1972. This quota is intended to be shared more or less equally by India and Ceylon. Shortfall in the export of one country can be utilised by the other.

(b) A quantity of 243.81 million kgs. valued at Rs. 181 64 crores has been exported by India during 1st January 1971 to 29th February, 1972 Of this, 4.5 million kgs. is green tea which is not counted against the joint quota.

(c) The quota is likely to be fulfilled by end of March, 1972.

Railway Halts at Muraitha and Korahia (North-Eastern Railway)

963. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide Railway halts at Muraitha between Kamtaul and Jogiara Stations and at Korahia between Jaynagar and Khajauli Stations under Samastipur Division ; and

(b) if so, when a decision will be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Investigation made reveals that there is no financial justification for opening of the proposed train halts. The proposals have, therefore, not been accepted.

Opening of separate Booking Windows at Modinagar (Northern Railway)

964. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the passenger traffic at Modinagar (Northern Railway) has considerably increased during the last four years ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the passengers face great inconvenience in getting the tickets in time ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not opening separate booking windows for Up and Down trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The passenger traffic booked from Modinagar stations has increased from 1906 passengers per day in 1967-68 to 2634 passengers per day in 1970-71 but during the period of April 1971 to February 1972, this has come down to a daily average of 2363 passengers per day.

(b) A few complaints have been received regarding inconvenience caused to passengers due to formation of long queues during the grouping of trains over certain periods.

(c) Provision of separate booking windows for Up and Down trains is not justified. It is, however, proposed to rationalise the duty hours of the booking clerks and to improve the system of booking with a view of relieving congestion at the booking office.

Agreement with G. A. T. T. Countries

965. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the G. A. T. T. countries or any amendment to G. A. T. T. has been agreed upon to safe-guard and boost India's exports; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof and its likely effect on India's export during the ensuing year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). In the Trade Negotiations Committee of Developing Countries under the auspices of the GATT, India had concluded agreements for exchange of tariff concessions with eight developing countries, namely, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Philippines, Spain, Turkey, Tinisia

and Peru These negotiations which were open to all developing countries, members and non-members of GATT were carried on a product-by-product basis, and covered exchange of concessions on customs tariffs on preferential basis In respect of the agreements signed with eight countries, India had offered tariff concessions on 28 tariff headings and received tariff concessions on 33 tariff heading In the period 1969-70 and 1970-71, India's imports from and exports to the eight countries of the products on which she had offered and received tariff concessions averaged Rs 28 7 lakhs and Rs 45 1 lakhs respectively The reductions in customs tariff secured by India during these negotiations would assist India's export promotion efforts during the ensuing years to the countries concerned

Termination of Parcel Handling Contract at Mirzapur

965 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Parcel Handling Contract at Mirzapur has recently been terminated under clause 28 of the agreement and if so, the reasons therefor and

(b) whether parcel handling contracts over certain other stations of Allahabad Division are also proposed to be terminated and if so, an outline of the action proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes The parcel handling contract at Mirzapur has been terminated on account of extremely unsatisfactory working of the Handling contractor

(b) No

Import of Generating Units

968 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to import generating units from abroad, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) A programme for Power Development for the period 1972-77 drawn by this Ministry envisages the installation of additional generating capacity of 17 7 million kw In the context of meeting these requirements, a close study is being made as to whether the indigenous manufacturers in the country can arrange to make the plant and equipment required available and to what extent it may be necessary to resort to import the decision to import generating sets, if necessary would be based on the merits of each case

Construction of Dam on Subarnarekha River

969 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to construct a dam on subarnarekha river, and

(b) if so the stage at which it stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) Investigations for a dam on the main Subarnarekha near Chandil and a dam on its tributary kharkai near Chaibasa have been taken up by the State Government of Bihar for integrated and coordinated development of irrigation, navigation, flood control and industrial and domestic use of water in the basin Reservoir surveys have been completed and detailed hydrological meteorological construction material and command surveys are in progress

The Orissa Government have prepared a scheme for construction of a dam on the Kharkai at Sueipat in their territory, for irrigation purposes and are carrying out investigations for a dam at Bhalufori on Bankbal, a tributary of Kharkai

The West Bengal State Government have also taken up investigations for a dam on the Dolong, a tributary of Subarnarekha in their territory.

Plan for Expanding public Sector for Export of non-traditional goods

970 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of FORIGN TRADE be pleased to State,

(a) whether Government ha e drawn out a plan for exp anding the role of p iblic sector in exp rt u der a global strategy to spread out a w de ange of non-tr ditional goods in the world market du ing 1972-73,

(b) if so, the s lient features thereof, and

(c) the st ige at which the matter stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c). Export plans for pub ic sector undert k ngs are prepared every year in which emphasis is laid on the exp rt to include n on tradi tional goods The STC and MMTC have been a ked to include non-traditional goods of substantial val e for export in their performance budget for 1972-73 The Projects & Equipment Corp ration ha recently been set up to specialise in l rger ventu es and turnkey projects concentrating in the fields of railway systems, p ibl c utilities, industrial plants and projects, castings forgings, ancillary equipmen, etc wh ch are completely non-tr dit o al in nature The HHEC which exports handicrafts in l hand looms has been asked to take up specially the task of promo ing exports of costume jewellery and ready-made fashion ware Govern nent have recently set up the Tea Corporation of Ind'a with a view to promote the export of packaged and b anded Indian Tea.

Development of Signal Workshop Gorakhpur

971 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State

(a) Whether there is any proposal to produce sophisticated Sign l Instruments in Signal Workshop at Gorakhpur, and

(b) if so, the amount spent in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) The proposal is un ler finalisation

Conversion of Metre Gauge Into Broad Gauge Line between Barabanki and Barauni (North Eastern) Railway

972 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Will the M nis er of RAILWAYS pleased to State

(a) whether the Survey and Engineering eport to effect the conversion of Metre Gauge in o Broad Gauge between Barabanki and Barauni Ra lway Stt on, (North Eastern Railway) has been examined and approved by his Minstry, and if so, the action taken in this regard so far, and

(b) the progress made so far on th conversion of Metre Gauge line f o n Bhatni to Manduadih into Broad Gauge line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) The reports have b en examined and the conversion of the Barabanki-Samastipur (Barauni) metre gauge section via Muzaffarpur has been approved The work has been included in the 72 73 Budget

(b) Conversion of the Manduadih (Varanasi) Bhatni Metre Gauge section to broa l gauge is not being considered at present

Setting of Thermal power Station in Uttar Pradesh

973 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to construct a Thermal Power Station near Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh to meet the shortage of power, if so, the action taken so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) : The Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted a scheme for the installation of two units

of 200 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.84 crores. The project report is under scrutiny.

Increase in Strength of Travelling Inspectors and Commercial Clerks (Western Railway)

974. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) the sanctioned strength of Travelling Inspectors of Account and Commercial Clerks on the rolls of Western Railway as on the 1st December, 1969 and on the 1st December, 1971 separately ; and

(b) the percentage of increase in the strength and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHIYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

रेलवे के तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में प्रक्रिया

975. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे विभाग में तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में क्या पद्धति अपनाई जाती है; और

(ख) क्या बड़े शहरों में मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने और रिहाईशी मकानों की भारी कमी के कारण उन्हें होने वाली कठिनाइयों का सरकार को पता है और यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों को राहत देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). स्थानान्तरण आदेश तभी दिये जाते है जब प्रशासनिक हित में ऐसा आवश्यक हो। मण्डल से बाहर का स्थानान्तरण आदेश 250-380 रुपये (प्रा० वे०) के ग्रेड के कर्मचारियों जिनकी वरिष्ठता सभी रेलों के आधार पर गिनी जाती है, को छोड़कर बहुत कम मामलों में दिया जाता है। सरकार कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों से अवगत हैं। अतएव स्थानान्तरण कम से कम उतना ही किया जाता है जितना आवश्यक हो। आवधिक स्थानान्तरण की योजना 1968 से ही स्थगित है ।

विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक

976. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेल मन्त्री विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की बैठक के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2377 और 30 नवम्बर, के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2314 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन रेलवे अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी स्थाई नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमंतैया) : विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने 17-8-1971 को तीन अस्थाई सहायक यातायात अधिकारियों को स्थाई नियुक्ति के लिए चुना था। श्री एम०सी० डींगरा और श्री के.डी.सरकार की स्थायी नियुक्ति को पहले ही अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है। तीसरे अधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में अधिसूचना आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं को पूरा कर लिये जाने के बाद जारी कर दी जायेगी ।

11.51 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Sir,

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A Copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation

of the People Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Conduct of Elections (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No S O 5573 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1971

(ii) The Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No S O 70 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th January 1972 [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1493/72]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions) under sub section ( ) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 —

(i) S O 5006 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1971 making certain corrections in Schedule VIII to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) S.O 5240 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1971 making certain corrections and amendments in Schedule XI to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Mysore

(iii) S.O 5251 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1971 making certain corrections and amendments in Schedule IV to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Gujarat

(iv) S O. 5359 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1971 making certain amendments in Schedule I to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh

(v) S O 32 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1972 making certain amendments in Schedule VI to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir [*Placed in Library See* No LT—1494/72]

PROCLAMATIONS REVOKING PRESIDENT'S RULE IN MYSORE AND TRIPURA

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY With your permission, Sir, on behalf of Shri K C Pant,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 356 (3) of the Constitution –

(1) Proclamation dated the 20 March, 1972 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 27th March, 1971 in relation to the State of Mysore published in Notification No G S R 200 (F) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1972.

(2) Proclamation dated the 20th March, 1972 issued by the President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 21st January, 1972 in relation to the State of Tripura, published in Notification No G S R 201 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—1495/72]

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY :

With your permission, Sir, on behalf of Shri K R Ganesh,

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S R 281 in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 [*Placed in Library See* No. LT -1496/72]

(2) (i) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Railways), under article 151 (1) of the Constitution

(ii) A copy of Appropriation Accounts Railways, for 1970-71, Part I-Review.

(iii) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1970-71, Part II-Detailed Appropriation Accounts.

(iv) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital Statements Comprising the Loan Accounts) Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1970-71 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1497/72]

(3) A copy of the following Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under article 151 (1) of the Constitution :—

(i) Report (Hindi version), Central Government (Commercial) for the year 1969-70 consisting of the following parts :—

(a) Part I-Introduction.

(b) Part II-Appraisal of the working of the Mogul Line Limited.

(c) Part III-Appraisal of the working of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited

(d) Part IV-Appraisal of the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited.

(e) Part V-Instrumentation Limited

(ii) Hindi version of Audit Report (Commercial) 1970 consisting of the following parts —

(a) Part I-Introduction.

(b) Part II Comprehensive appraisal on the working of the National Building Construction Corporation

(c) Part III-Comprehensive appraisal on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited

(d) Part IV-Comprehensive appraisal on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited-

(e) Part V-Comprehensive appraisal on the working of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1497/72]

ANNUAL REPORT OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL). On behalf of Dr, K L Rao,

I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation and

Audit Report on the accounts thereof for the year 1969-70. under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1941.

(2) A copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1972-73, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1498/72]

11.53 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY - Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha .

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March. 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No, 2 Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1972."

ARMED FORCES (ASSAM AND MANIPUR) SPECIAL POWERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA)

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha

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11.54 hrs

GENERAL BUDGET– GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR SPEAKER : We resume the discussion on the General Budget. Shri Samar Mukherjee to continue.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : I am coming to the two major problems of mass poverty and mass unemployment Last time in his Budget speech the Finance Minister admitted that this twin problem of mass poverty and mass unemployment remained as acute as ever

But as in the last budget, so in the present budget also, we do not see any seriousness to tackle these serious problem in the manner they deserve attention. Poverty cannot be removed unless the social system is basically changed, unless the old feudal land relations are changed, feddalism is completely eliminated and progressive and radical land distribution is complete. In these respects, this budget has completely failed. Even in imposing burdens of taxation on the rural rich, that has not yet been done. The Government has simply escaped the responsibility by setting up one committee to go into this question, so that they are not faced with any opposition from those sections particularly at State levels, where even many Congress ministers are linked up with feudal interests and many are representatives

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of the rural rich. Many MPs are also connected with it.

Unemployment is a very serious problem faced by the entire country. Now a tendency is evident inside the ruling party to under-estimate the gravity and magnitude of the problem. Yesterday, in the course of her reply to the discussion on the President's Address in the other House the Prime Minister has said that now in India poverty is not in such a degrading stage as it was previous to independence. She is not prepared to accept the results of the National Sample Survey where it has been clearly stated that the percentage of people whose standard of living is going ; below the poverty level is day by day increasing.

Similarly, take the question of unemployment. In the past, figures were published regarding the backlogs after the completion of each five year plan. At the beginning of the first plan, it stood at 3.3 million. At the end it increased to 5;3 million. The second plan started with a backlog of 5.3 million and ended with 7.1 million. The third plan started with 7.1 million and ended with 9.6 million. After the third plan, there were annual plans from 1966 to 1969. The annual plans started with a backlog of 9.6 million and in three years, it rose to 12.6 million Thus it is seen that from 1966 to 1969, the figure of unemployment has been rising at the rate of 1 million per year. After 1969, Government has stopped the publication of these figures, because it has risen so much that if correct figures are given, it will expose the hollowness of the claims of Government that they are leading the country to advancement and growth.

12 hrs.

In the absence of correct figures on the part of the government we cannot say in concrete terms how far unemployment has increased. Of course, some unofficial figures are available. According to *Blitz* the present figure of unemployment is five crores and partial employment 17 crores. If we look at the figures in the live register we will realise the gravity of the problem. The figures there are as follows :

1960	... ...	16,06,000
1966	... ...	24,93,000
1967	... ...	27,40,000
1968	... ...	30,12,000
1969	... ...	34.24,000
1970	... ...	39,95,000
1971	Up to October	49,00,000

It will be seen that in one year it has risen by 10 lakhs Between 1968 and 1970 the number of applicants on the live register has increased by 33 per cent and within one year it has increased by 10 lakhs. Since all unemployed people do not register their names in the live register, the problem is far more serious than is reflected by these figures.

Coming to the question of educated unemployed, the figures are rising. From 13,90,000 in 1958 it has risen to 15,26,000 in 1959. Between 1957 and 1959 the number of educated unemployed has increased by 50 per cent, by half a million, and it is going on increasing. Unfortunately, I do not have concrete figures to quote for all the States.

In Kerala unemployment has increased on a large scale. In cashew industry, coir industry, beedi and many other industries it has greatly increased. In August 1970 in West Bengal the number of persons in the live register crossed the half million mark and reached 5,45,970. By June 1971 the figure rose to 7,45,852, a big rise of two lakhs within a year, 37 per cent increase, which forms 20 per cent of the total registered unemployed in India.

How are the government tackling this problem ? They announced a crash programme in last year's budget. The result of that crash programme is very meagre. The Economic Survey and the budget Speech of the Finance Minister indicate that this programme is yet to gain momentum. Out of a sum of Rs. 75 crores only Rs. 3.1 crores have been spent The programme is to provide employment for 1,000 people in a particular district for

ten months in a year. Now the figure has been brought down to man-days in order to hide the total failure of the crash programme. When this is the performance of the programme undertaken in the budget how can we believe that the Government are serious in solving the problem of unemployment ?

This problem is bound to grow up and cannot be solved within the framework of a capitalist system. The solving of this problem requires a thorough overhaul and fundamental changes in the entire social system The problem of unemployment cannot be solved without socialism No serious efforts have been made by the government to solve this problem. Let us see how the socialist countries have solved this problem. In their constitutions they have given the right to work to every citizen. But we are far from that.

In India this problem is assuming very menacing proportions. That is why this requires serious tackling. But in this Budget provision only of Rs. 125 crores has been made, which covers rural water supply and various other aspects along with some provision for jobs or employment.

As for the performance of the last crash programme, there is no hope or future of soriously tackling the problem of unemployment by the Government. Their claim of social justice with growth, where by they expect to solve the problem of unemployment at least partially, will not materialise. This Budget has provided some big amount of money as Plan outlay with the hope that production will pick up and there will be some scope for employment. But simply by increasing production, the scope for employment cannot be created, because when capitalism has reached the stage of monopoly capitalism, as is the law of capitalism, more and more sophisticated machinery is used by the big capitalists. Because the main motive force of production in capitalism is profit and for increaging production by the use of automation or more modernised machinery they want to eliminate more hand from the factories. We have to oppose automation because in a capitalist society, introduction of automatian means retrenchment of a large number of workers and employees.

Yesterday the Railway Minister told us that he was going to interoduce computers and automation in the railways. The railway employees are agitating for a long time because if automation is introduced in the railways, lakhs and lakhs of railway workers and employees will be declared surplus and they will lose their jobs.

Therefor, production does not mean increase in employment. That is proved even by the green revolution technique applied in the case of production of food. In the *Economic Survey* on page 21 it is stated :—

> "No less important than the performance of production is the plight of the rural underprivileged. The excursions into the new technology, it is now fairly well recognised, have left virtually untouched in large parts of the country the small farmers and the vast army of landless labourers. Rising savings in the upper echelons of the agricultural community have, in isolated areas, tended to stimulate the urge for labour-saving adaptations, thus making the position of the small farmers and labourers even more uncertain."

This is the law of capitalism. They are more and more interested in introducing labour-saving devices by the prefection of technology. So, more and more people are getting out of employment in the villages and the disparity is increasing. It is a serious thing.

Why is this happening ? It is because over the present feudal production relation capitalism is being superimposed in the rural sector. You are introducing capitalism in agriculture, thereby you are not solving the problem of unemployment in the villages but are creating further problems of losing more jobs, a few getting more rich anp powerful and money being concentrated in the hands of the few. This is the process which is taking place in the villages because of the method you are adopting in the villages. This has to be seriously thought over.

So, in the matter of providing jobs to the unemployed, the path have you taken and the measures you have suggested, will fail to provide sufficient jobs. That is why

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a thorough change of the entire social system and the social structure has become very urgent. It is coming from all aspects and it has to be thought over seriously.

Now, I come to the other point, the question of growth with social justice. You have said in your Budget Speech that you have introduced some institutional basic changes. On p. 11 of part A of the Finance Minister's Speech, it is stated :

> "Important as the Central Budget is as an instrument for furthering our social and economic objectives, it has to be supplemented by basic changes in our economic institutions and policies."

What we think about basic changes are not the institutional changes The basic changes necessary are the complete elimination of feudal system and the end of capitalistic exploitation. Your thinking is that simply by introducing institutional changes in the economic, you will proceed towards socialism by nationalising some banks, by taking over the management of some insurance companies, the coking coal, mines and some other things. You think that by doing this, you will proceed towards socialism. That will never materialise because nationalisation under conditions of capitalism does not strengthen socialism. Nationalisation is not a socialistic measure. It helps the capitalist class to strengthen its position in cases of crisis. This is proved by the fact that money given as loans to smaller sections by the nationalised Banks constituts only a small part.

The other day, in the course of his replies during the Question-Hour, the Finance Minister said that only 23 per cent of the bank money is being given as loans to smaller sections. 77 per cent of the money is being utilised to further the interests of bigger sections. So, these nationalised banks also are being used as an instrument to strengthen big capitalist section in the country.

Similarly, other institutional changes will not weaken capitalism. That is why your outlook is out and out a capitalist outlook and there is nothing of socialism in it.

Coming to the slogan of self relince, *Arthik Swaraj* how you conceive the slogan of self reliance is written in your Economic Survey. It says :

> "The external assistance provides support to the balance of payment as well as resources for investment. Doing without aid can simply mean doing without certain volume of investment and scaling down the capital formation activities in the economy."

This is certainly not what is implied by greater self-reliance. That means you are not completely getting yourself free from foreign dependence. Your performance and your slogan are self-contradictory.

Just now, during the question Hour, it was replied that some deal is going on between U.K. industrialists and the Government of India. During this period, you have disposed of and given licences to a number of foreign private capitalists. In 1969, the licences were given to 214 foreign private companies and, in 1970, the number of licences was 380. The number of applications for foreign investments is increasing.

Then, it is stated in the *Times of India* that it is clear from the Indo-British Technological Group which ended on Saturday that the Government of India has begun to adopt a more pragmatic approach to foreign investments in this country and the decision to waive all requirments including payment of duty on import of machinery by companies that wish to manufacture components for export is a case in point. That means, you are encouraging private foreign capital to exploit the Indian economy, and the number of collaborations that have been approved are in 1968-69 —158 in 1969-70—129 and in 1970-71—221.

Thus it is proved that the slogan of self-sufficiency is a hoax and you are more and more dependent on foreign collaboration.

Moreover, this Budget is based on old outlook. We want that there should be greater resources from black money, tax evasion and greater imposition of taxes on

the bigger sections; you can get resources from there. But that policy, you are not pursuing. That is why, this Budget will not help solve any problems; it will further increase poverty and disparity.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the year 1972 the great people of India had entered the second year of the decade of victory which marked its beginning last year, in 1971. Our country and our people have acquired ever new glories and new victories, and we have uplifted ourselves to new heights as a great and bigger nation after the great victory of the people of Bangla Desh.

Viewed in this context, the Budget that has been placed before us this year by the Finance Minister, the Finance Ministry and the Government of India is a Budget of confidence as the nation has acquired self-confidence. The feudal, capitalists, the left-adventurists, the divisive and separatist forces in this country, the communal forces and the forces of right reaction have all suffered new defeats, defeats after defeats at home and a little beyond in the great immortal and golden land of Bangla Desh. Even the international reaction and the national reaction, combined together, have suffered the worst defeat that they could think of. The fascist forces had suffered their rout in the victory of the people of Bangla Desh.

The year 1971 was a historic year of break-through on all fronts and the beginning of 1972 has seen new successes and democratic upheavals of our masses.

The Budget which is before us, I must say, is bold and imaginative and has tried to accept many of the new challenges that India and its people are facing today after the great upheaval in Bangla Desh and the resulting reactions of the different forces all over the country and also in our frontiers. There is a little orientation. We have this great slogan of removing poverty and ignorance; these will not go merely by shouting slogans. Achievement on this front can come only through growth and growth with social justice. This Budget today is trying to release the productive forces in this country, so that at least in the coming year our economy will be a little growth-oriented and we can achieve the biggest battle that we are going to fight after the battles that are over on the political and diplomatic fronts; I mean, the battle to achieve selfreliance, the battle of winning economic independence of the masses of this country, the millions and millions of people who are fighting all these years for Arthik Swaraj to which the President has referred.

An important feature in the Plan is the sharp step-up Plan outlay, amouting to more than Rs. 700 crores. I do not know to what percentage it works out; may be, to 22 per cent This is the biggest challenge that we have to face. Once you do not invest anything in planning, it never generates any further investment in the private sector. Therefore, the biggest challenge that we have taken up to-day is the decision to invest another more than Rs. 700 crores in the Plan outlay in one single year. This in one of the biggest achievements. I realise that there are many 'ifs' taking into consideration the performance of the last year when the Plan provision was there but the shortfall amounted to more than Rs. 100 crores in various essential sectors which are aimed at social welfare of this country I hope the Finance Ministry in its different Departments benefited by past experience will try to see that the Plan provision of more than Rs. 700 crores this year will be fully utilised; if necessary, they may exceed the target but there should not be any shortfall.

Another achievement of the Budget is the various social welfare programmes it has outlined *viz.*, rural water supply, rural home sites for those people who have no homes, slum-clearance programmes and the milk supply schemes for the poor children. These are the many redeeming features in this year's budget. Taking into consideration the national calamities for which we have provided Rs. 94 crores and taking into consideration the extra Rs 300 crores for Bangla Desh, if we are able to provide Rs. 200 crores for social welfare measures, it shows there is a little imagination and an awareness of the country's needs and not of the leftist type but of a balancing one.

I must say that the financial measures

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that we had adopted, that is, had it not been preceded by the two budgets in 1971, to-day perhaps the financial burdens that would have arisen would have completely put everything out of gear and the Finance Minister would have found himself in a more difficult position. Therefore, I admire the ingenuity of the Ministry and the Government that in the last two previous Budgets there was a little resource mobilisation done which started in 1971. Now, therefore it has been possible for us at least to trade over the deficit or at least has been brought to the level of Rs. 233 crores Therefore, this is a manageable proportion that we have been able to achieve.

But; here, I must like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that as a Party man I have my little responsibility to bring it to the notice of the hon.Minister and I hope he will consider it because he always considers, that is the impost, the levy on kerosene. I think there is scope for reconsideration of this matter because for people in this country, kerosene is a commodity of common consumption and we hope, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister would take into consideratson the view of the people. I don't want to make it as if it is all kerosene and nothing else in this budget. It is just a matter of reconsideration of the entire thing. This appeal I would like to make to the hon Minister.

I must try to put forward a few suggestions for consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. There is nothing destructive in these suggestions. They are all constructive, made after yeas of experience and a little study of economics. Now, a major problem before this country is the question of resource mobilisation. I would like to just place before the hon. Finance Minister that a person wedded to traditional economic concepts would look with horror at the prospect of deficit financing. But in this country itself the traditional economics theory approach is changing. The traditional economic theory of the need to bridge the gap between the revenue and expenditure is changing. Here, two things have to be taken into consideration. One is deficit financing and the other is the line of least resistance-taxation. Sometimes, traditional way of thinking still persists. So far as the scope of deficit financing is concerned, I will never agree with some people who say that the moment there is dificit financing the whole country is going to collapse. Ours is a developing economy where there is enough scope for deficit financing. I must say that this aspect of the deficit financing the Finance Ministry should keep in mind. They have acted with a little discretion. That point has to be taken into consideration, for mobilising the resources of the nation.

Various surveys have been carried out by the Reserve Bank. They have carried out surveys in respect of more than 1000 private limited companies These comprise of not only private limited companies but the public sector companies also The total amount invested in inventories comes to no less than Rs. 4,000 crores. This is the position There is one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. Let us not follow the line of least resistence. In USA, in Germany and in other countries you never come across this situation. You never find their inventories so big, because, there is no space available. There is no space available even to park the cars. There is no space to keep huge things. No factory in any modern developed country will be able to allow so much of dead capital to be invested in these inventories which comes to Rs. 4 000 crores both in the public sector and in the private sectors of our country, They think. tomorrow the price will rise, day-after-tomorrow the price will rise; like that they create hoarding and thereby dead capital is invested in this kind of thing. I hope this point will be taken up seriously by the hon. Finance Minister and the Government as a whole. with the cooperation of all the Ministries, Government has set up the Cabinet Economic Sub-Committee which is going to be a most powerful committee; I am sure they will coordinate all these things so that we may make progress in this respect.

The hon. Minister has stressed on economic independence and self-reliance and our Prime Minister dealt with this problem yesterday in the Rajya Sabha also. What is the position if we see the budgets from 1956 to 1968 ? The total payments towards amortisation and debt servicing payments on foreign loans that they have incurred

comes to the order of Rs. 1845 crores. Between the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 we have paid another Rs. 1443.2 crores. If we add up all the payments upto 1974-75 we would be paying an amount totalling Rs. 7012.14 crores. That is only on official account, towards the debt servicing, repayments and amortisation charges. And, when you come to 1974-75 you will find, the total loan is Rs. 9902 crores. What a terrific strain is there by this kind of aid ? This can be easily imagined. So, this is the first thing that Government should take up and they should stop this kind of aid in the coming few years. We should see that we reach the stage of self-reliance in our economy. There are some of our friends who look to some other frontiers for help. But they don't realise what a tremendous programme we have taken up in this country for self-reliance within the next 4 or 5 years This is the biggest challenge that we have accepted, and this is a thing which must be done with the cooperation of all.

Take the provision of drinking water facilities in villages for instance. Members may go round,select the constituencies where this facility should be provided, etc. There should be a sense of involvement on the part of everybody and only then can this problem be tackled. Nearly 42 per cent of export earnings go to debt servicing charges and repayments, and by 1977, even if we increase exports upto 100 per cent, we will not be able to attain the stage of self-reliance. Various studies have shown that the aid from the developed countries minus the debt servicing came to about 6.3 billion dollars for all the undeveloped and developed countries in 1968 But those very same developed countries could afford to spend 35 billion dollars on liquor and 15 billion dollars on cigarettes in the year 1968. Therefore, if they think that they are giving any charity to this country or to our people, I think they are mistaken. How much do they consume by way of liquor aud cigarettes, and what is the aid that they are giving to us ?

Again, our people will be happy to know that it is not as if foreign aid is building up our economy. Foreign aid is not building up our economy. 85 per cent of the rssources employed in India's economic development today comes from our own people and from our own resources. It is only 15 per cent for which we have been dying all these years, and yet we are paying so much for this 15 per cent aid by way of interest and loan repayments. Just as we took a pledge last year in regard to Bangla Desh, likewise, I feel that the time has come now when we must take a pledge, when the whole country should take a pledge that at least during the coming three years, we shall get rid of this foreign aid to the extent of 15 per cent. But what do we find ? Under the 13th loan agreement for non-project aid which has been signed with the USA in 1971, the total components of machinery that we are going to import comes to about Rs. 1500 crores in value. In the face of this, what is the meaning of our slogan of import substitution ? I feel that this question should be taken up more seriously, and there should be a coordinated effort to get rid of these imbalance in our economy. Recently, the president of the World Bank had visited India, and he was told that India was anxious to reduce her dependence on any kind of foreign aid and that she was taking steps to reduce the need for imports. But if we have a look at the recent projects and Plan programmes and undertake self-analysis of what we are doing, we shall be surprised to find that perhaps we are prove to be a little more dependent on foreign aid than before. I believe that there is a lurking desire. may be somewhere in some agency in some Ministry which has some kind of relations with foreign interests, which may be trying again to sabotage all the bold ventures that we are adopting now. I hope the hon. Minister will be aware of this and Government shall take care of these elements.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has taken a lot of time already. He should conclude now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Kindly give me three or four more minutes.

MR SPEAKER : But he should not take it at the cost of the other Members.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I have not taken sufficient time. I shall take just three or four more minutes only.

I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the only panacea for

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

achieving our socialist goals is to increase production But what is the picture that we see in regard to production ? The steel production was to be 10 3 million tonnes in 1973-74, and it has come done now to 8 million tonnes Similarly, there is going to be a shortfall in the target for fertiliser production also The same is the position in regard to copper, zinc and other non-ferrous metals

The reserve Bank of India has pointed out that 35 per cent of the installed capacity in the industrial sector in this country remains unutilised in general If only we could utilise this 35 per cent unutilised capacity and increase production by 35 per cent, we shall not have to go anywhere abegging, and we shall not have to depend only on tax resources but we could also tap the non-tax resources which could provide finances to our country

Therefore, my plea with Government is this When we are in search of capital, and when we are going in for mobilisation of resources, and when we find that at least, about Rs 5000 to 6000 crores of capital is in bondage why, should we not make an attempt to free this capital in bondage ? We could help in freeing 75 Million people of Bangla Desh last year When we could do so, why should we not free this capital in bondage ? Again, there is the question of unearthing of black money, the estimate of which the Wanchoo committee puts at about Rs 7000 crores in 1968 by way of turnover Why should we not take a bold step to free this capital which is in bondage ? Even if we could free it to the extent of Rs 5000 crores, we can add to our economic strength without depending on more taxes or deficit financing or foreign aid

In conclusion, I would like to quote what Mahatma Gandhi had said He said .

> "The future beckons to us Whither shall we go and what shall be our endeavour ? To bring freedom and opportunity to the common man, to the peasants and workers of India, to fight and to end poverty and ignorance and disease, to build up a prosperous, democratic and progressive nation and to create social, economic and political institutions which will ensure justice and fulness of life to every man and woman."

We are now going to fulfil that wish of Mahatma Gandhi In this year, we shall again try and move forward for new things so that we can achieve the desired goal which the people have given us the mandate to do boldly and imaginatively

In conclusion, I emphasise the need for going ahead with the second steel plant for Orissa which has gone by default so far and to undertake various flood-control and irrigation schemes in Orissa The process has started, but something must be done to speed it up For its development plan, Orissa should receive higher priority because it is in the backward sector Government should pay special attention to Orissa so that we can benefit by their guidance and help in its onward march of development

I support the Budget

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North) Mr Speaker the Budget presented by the Finance Minister is insipid, unscrupulous, untrustworthy, unkind and also unwanted and unwarranted The rising expectation of the people of this country is very excellently belied through this Budget

The Budget can at best be considered as an instrument for transforming the phase of socio-economic aspects in the country But particularly for a party which is wedded to socialism indulging in the process of levelling up and levelling down I am sure this Budget is self-defeating Probably Shri Chavan has his own reason to say why it is self defeating Probably his attention may not have been there enough because of his preoccupation with the election business, and his direction or stamp may not be in the budget So I can call it a bureaucratic budget also

But while he himself claims it as a socialist budget, I never expected a tax would fall on kerosene which is a common man's commodity He knows that Perhaps after the discussion is over, he would come out and say 'I withdraw the tax on kerosene' Thereby he might lay claim to being socialist There is that possibility also.

In the mid-term poll in 1971—that is the background in which Shri Chavan should approach this issue—the clarion call of the

Prime Minister to the country was the political survival of a party, that is, Indira Congress with the possibility of implementation of socialistic programmes and policies. If the Indira Congress were routed in the elections, the achievement of socialism would have been buried fathoms deep. Realising this, the people voted for that party and gave it massive support. As a result, the politics of survival was taken care of.

Then came the State elections all over the country. There of course, her clarion call to the people 'stability today'. Realising the importance of stability and also recognising the importance of unity, not uniformity, the people voted for the Indira Congress. As a result in so many States, specially Gujarat where my friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra claimed that he would get it and in Madhya Pradesh where Shri Vajpayee claimed that he would take it over all the other parties were virtually finished.

Now, democracy is in danger in a way, because in democracy, Opposition is a *sine qua non* for the successful implementation of the programmes and the lubrication oil in the wheels of the democratic machine. If the Opposition is virtually wiped out, what would be a monolithic order will emerge; a Leviathan may be on the top; no freedom of expression; nothing; the Constitution would become a scrap of paper, and nothing would follow. So, my humble submission is this. The politics of survival is to be replaced by the politics of stability. After having achieved stability, it is the duty of the Government to see what are the promises. Promises are not like piecrusts meant to be broken; promises are to be performed. The *bona fides* of the Government is to be established, and they should come out with the socialist programmes, not through sermonising the people that we are going to do this, we are going to do that. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. If anybody analyses this budget, nobody would be convinced that this budget is attempting to establish a socialist society even though Mr. Chavan himself is a fullfledged, excellent, volteface socialist. I have no objection so far as Mr. Chavan's conviction is concerned, but unfortunately his budget exposes him terribly and the entire country is disappointed now.

The last two budgets—one in October and the other in the month of December—were able to achieve for the Government Rs. 500 crores. So, the back of the common people has been broken enough. They could have avoided this time certain imposts on kerosene, aluminium, fertilisers, power pump and all these items. Because, on the one side we are talking about the green revolution and on another side we are talking that we are going to ta fertilisers. On the one side, we are kissing and on another side we are kicking. It is a sadist job. Mr. Chavan should not adopt that job in his political life. So, my humble request is that these imposts should withdrawn; all these imposts would bring a very, very meagre amount. But on the contrary you may say that it is only an increase of six paise on Kerosene, but it would cost considerably to the common people of the country.

I had occasion to read a book, the life-sketch of Mr. Chavan written by one T. V. Kunjukrishnan or somebody. (*interruption*) After having read that book, I developed a fascination for Mr. Chavan, because Mr. Chavan can afford to be a real socialist in his party; the next socialist is our Prime Minister. She should prove that she is a real socialist. Before I finish this part of my budget speech, I request Mr. Chavan, please witharaw the tax on kerosene, which you are going to do. (*Interruption*) And you should withdraw the tax on fertilisers and aluminium at least. (*Interruption*) You would not do it ? That is all right. In that case, you are exposed. My sympathies to you.

The second aspect is Centre-State fiscal relation which I want to stress. I am very happy thas I am in the midst of the allies here, sitting and listening to my speech. The object of my coming here and speaking to you now is to dispel an erroneous impression that is sought to be created by certain sections in the party which is ruling this country. The two charity boys belonging to the Central Cabinet,—one is Mr. Subramaniam and the other is Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam—these two people came to Madras and addressed the people of Tamil Nadu at a meeting, saying—I think I can quote from their speeches and then only you

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can understand and appreciate the joke of these stalwart speakers.

It appeared in today's *Patriot* : "DMK Government asked to clarify stand on Centre-State ties". The Union Planning Minister Mr. C. Subramaniam yesterday asked the DMK Government to state clearly whether it stood for a policy of co-operation with the Centre or confrontation tn the guise of State autonomy. I want to know who are all these people, arrogating to themselves the level of the Prime Minister, demanding clarification from a State Government elected by the people of the country with a massive mandate. These people have the audacity to talk like that ? I cannot understand. He says that the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's statement that the State Government would co-operate with the Centre though his party's alliance with the Congress had ended was welcome but the speeches and the writings of the leaders and their party papers made one wonder whether they were sincere in their professions.

My humble reply to Mr. Subramaniam and Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam leading international legal constitutional light is this : Physician, heal thyself. On the 5th of March, I had occasion to address the people of Madurai where I explained what I wanted and that was reported in a paper called *Hindu* which is noted for it reactionary policies. I could have understood if my speech had been reported through a news agency like the PTI or UNI, but its special correspondent reported and he says: "Mr. Manoharan in the course of his speech stated that if the State autonomy demand is not conceded, we would revive our philosophy of separation. ' This is an absolute fabrication and a tissue of lies with the clear intention of diverting the attention of the people.

I want to quote what the *Madras Mail*, an evening newspaper from Madras, has to say on what the Chief Minister spoke. It says : "The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has had occasion in recent months to dispel any misunderstanding about the State's demand and put the issue of autonomy in perspective. There cannot be any excuse for misunderstanding after his categorical statement on Tuesday that the country's unity came first and State autonomy only next." It says further "The note of robust patriotism was unmistakable." In a moving speech he made to the General Council meeting of his party, he declared that if there was the slightest rift between the Centre and the State, the enemies of the country would exploit it. That was the speech of the Chief Minister and then the *Mail* paper comments on that. The demand for autonomy, he pointed out, should be distinguished from the demand for self-determination. I also want to stress this distinction before the House. The need to make such a distinction is all the greater today when India has emerged as a strong country which will grow stronger and stronger in the years to come and has to find its rightful place in the comity of nations. I wish you to listen to the last para of the *Mail's* editorial. The demand for State autonomy cannot be conceded, according to me, at the expense of national strength and unit and this is the crux of the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's address. That is the verdict of Mail also. Finally, it says that it should also be conceded, it is for the consideration of the Prime Minister and her bandwagon, that the Centre cannot be strong unless the States are also strong.

So, what we have been pleading for is nothing but State autonomy in the field of what is called economy, in the field of finance, and policy to a certain extent. Federalism should be perfected. Today our Federation is unitary in spirit, federal in garb. So many people have said so. We felt the pinch of it, we thought we could appoint a committee which could go into it fully. And that committee's report was released. It is only recommendatory, not mandatory, because we cannot impose our will on the entire people of this country. But I want to draw the attention of the House to certain basic principles of federalism.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra) : What is so sacrosanct about federalism ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : The federal principle requires that the Central and the regional Governments should be independent each of the other in its sphere. If this principle is to operate not only as a matter of strict law, but also in practice

it follows that both the Central and regional Governments must each have in its own independent control resources sufficient to reform its exclusive function. This is the view of an authority on federalism, Mr. K. C. Weir. The majority of the Members might have read his book. This is the definition of federalism.

The crux of our demand is this. We do not want dependance ; on the contrary we are not for independence. Please be clear about my point. We do not want dependence, at the very same time we do not want independence ; but, on the contrary, what we want is inter-dependence between the Centre and the States. That aspect must be understood by the people who are accusing the DMK. A systematic campaign of vilification and vituperation is going on in the country, saying that the DMK Government is reviving its old demand of Dravidanad for Dravidians. Categorically, on the floor of the House, believing in my conscience, I declare that the DMK Party has buried deep and unfathomably the philosophy of separation. It would never revive again this demand in the politics of this country. (*Interruptions*) You are saying "oh" here, but you tell Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Subramaniam, who ought to have tolerance, but without understanding anything, are talking in the streets that the DMK has revived its old demand. I am the spokesman of the DMK party in Parliament. Do not belittle the importance of my position as the leader of the party in Parliament. And my Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi has categorically declared that we will never revive our demand. On the contrary we want State autonomy.

What is State autonomy ? Before entering into that, what are the reactions of so many people regarding State autonomy ? Here is one.

> "The Indian Constitution is federal, but it is heavily weighted in favour of the Centre".

This opinion is expressed by Sardar Panikkar in his book *The Foundations of New India*.

Here is another. When the Communist Party was one family, when Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri P. Ramamurti were together, in 1962 this is what their election manifesto said :

> "The Communist Party firmly stands for wider powers and authority, particularly in financial and economic matters being given to the States of the Indian Union. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution must be revised and amended so as to enlarge the power of the States and to abridge those of the Central Government."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It is there still.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I am very happy that Shri Indrajit Gupta is endorsing it, saying that it is still there. But unfortunately, I cannot understand A K. Gopalan, a good friend of mine a bit senile. While he was talking...

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Don't use such words.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Out of affection I can say anything. It is our understanding, pure and simple. You are an outsider, do not interfere between me and A. K. Gopalan. All right ; I withdraw (*Interruptions*). After all, I can also become senile ; anybody can become senile. The facts are to be faced. Mr. Gopalan said in a meeting, "We are not going to accept the State autonomy of the DMK."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : That is not our stand.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : On the contrary, Mr. Namboodiripad, ex-Chief Minister of Kerala was telling, "We are for State autonomy."

Now, I want to draw the attention of the House to the relevant portion of the report of the Third Finance Commission :

> "A more important and disturbing feature is that States are becoming dependent on Central assistance on an ever-increasing scale. This arises partly out of the fact that the financial

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> control of the federal unit is with the Centre and for other reasons State are left with meagre and inelastic sources of revenue Even with the considerable increase in the rates of taxes in the State List, the additional revenue will be negligible

This increasing dependence on Centre is diluting on one hand the accountability of the State Cabinets to their legislatures and on the other hand, it is coming in the way of the development of a greater sense of responsibility in their administration I am quoting this to prove that what we want is State autonomy, not self determination nor separation

I will now quote the relevant portion from the book *Federalism in India* written by Bombwall

> "Our federal system will be successful in the measure in which it is able to harmonise the centripetal and centrifugal forces which are inextricably woven into the texture of our multi-religious, multi-recial and multi-lingual country Political Monolithism is alien to the genius of India It is not unnatural, therefore, to forecast that in the coming years, the States will strive for greater initiative and seek an equation of fruitful partnership than of mere subordination without carrying their assertiveness to the point of wrecking the unity of India or weakening her strength as a nation "

This is his view

There is a book called *Planning and the Problem of Administration* and in an article which appeared in the *Indian Journal of Political Science* this is what Shri K V Rao an eminent economist says ,

> "The Centre plans the centre decides, the Centre directs and the States are unable to do anything positive except waiting at the door of the Planning Commission for doles "

13 hrs.

Shri K V Rao is not a member of the DMK nor a member of the CPI nor a member of the Indra Congress He is an economist

Let me quote from the *Times of India* this will appeal to my friend, Shri S N Mishra

> ' State autonomy in education has found a somewhat unexpected champion in Morarji Desai, who has maintained in a memorandum to the Education Commission "

This is what Shri Morarji Desai has said

> If India has to live according to the accepted principle of unity in diversity we should not expect the States to surrender their rights in matters like education and culture Any attempt to change these provisions would be to vitiate the very basis of the Constitution '

MR SPEAKER He may continue his speech after lunch

13 01 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1972-73— GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd*

SHRI K MANOHARAN Mr Deputy-Speaker, I was speaking about Centre-State relations and had given some quotations from some eminent scholars I think,I must add one more to them That would explain the stand of the DMK Party This is by Shri B V Krishnamurthy

> "The past twenty years have witnessed a self-propelled expansion of economic power of the Central Government whose dimensions are progressively surpassing the combined economic power of all State Governments put together Leaving aside the resources

exclusively available to the Centre from banks, insurance, foreign trade and assistance, post office deposits and the other sources of non-tax revenue, even the fiscal system is so built that its functioning can only lead the Centre to obtain control over larger and larger resources *vis-a-vis* the States A striking index of this is provided by the fact that the current revenue (gross) of the Centre has risen from Rs 554 73 crores in 1955-56 to Rs 4,500 crores in 1971-72 And, on the other hand, the current revenue of the States (excluding transfers from the Centre) has risen from Rs. 427 58 crores in 1955-56 to Rs. 1,600 crores (approximately) in 1971-72.

"Viewed from the relative strength of the resource-raising power to the Centre on the one side and all the States put together on the other it would be noticed that the relative power of the Centre was 1 25 in 1955-56, by 1971-72, it had practically doubled"

This explains that the Central Government has got the authority over all the financial institutions of the country, the elastic taxes are all enjoyed by the Central Government and inelastic taxes are left to the States While we say State autonomy, the basic fact that we want to project is that States should be given more powers to augment their resources and, thereby, each and every State can stand on its own legs

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) Power has to be taken, not given

SHRI K. MANOHARAN Don't provoke me.

The States should be given more powers to augment their resources so that each and every State can stand on its legs without impairing the constitutional framwork But with *mutatis mutandis* This is the crux of the whole of the D M K. demand for State autonomy. Here, I want to draw the attention of the House to one thing The Government of Tamil Nadu appointed a 3-man Committee headed by Mr. Rajamannar, ex-Chief Justice of the Madras High Court Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, an eminent educationist and Mr. Chandra Reddy, retired learned judge These men have nothing to do with the D M K Government nor with the philosophy of the D M K party

Now, the moment the Report was released, much has been said about the Report Even in the Central Hall, all the party leaders came to me and told me, "We want the Report to be studied We want to know something about it because now each and every State starts asserting itself So, in case the Rajamannar Report should provoke a dialogue in the nation that will be for a federal structure" Actually, some people thought and openly spoke also that the Rajamannar Report was going to wreck the Constitution In order to reply to these critics, Mr. Rajamannar said this

"Mr Rajamannar today refuted the criticism that the recommendations of the 3-man Committee headed by him on Centre-State relations were an attempt to wreck the Constitution or introduce revolutionary changes in it ."

About the purpose of the Committee and the purpose of its probe into the Constitution he said as follows

'The purpose of the Committee was to augment resources of the States and enable them to get more powers within the framework of the Constitution He, however, admitted that even under the present Constitution, the States enjoy a certain amount of autonomy but that was a question of degree An attempt was made by the Committee to get some of the powers to the States to enable them to find more resources"

This is what he says

Finally he explained one fundamental fact which must be taken note of by the Government of the day He says

'In a federal set-up if the Centre issued a direction asking one of the States to implement it direction failing which the Presidential rule would be imposed, it could be possible if one party ruled the entire country Supposing one party governed the Centre and another party ruled a State and

[Shri K Manoharan)

both differed radically, what would happen, if the Centre issued a similar direction, knowing full well that the direction could not be carried out An ideal federal set up or structure would provide that the Centre and the States were supreme in their own sphere and one was not subordinate to the other '

Another fact that I want to point out is this State autonomy, according to DMK, according to us, means this We want a strong Centre no doubt but unless the States are strong, the Centre cannot be strong Because according to us, States are the infra-structures and the Centre is the super-structure If the infra structures are weak, naturally the super-structure will be weak So we want to impress upon the Government of India this fact through providing this note, the recommendations of Rajamannar, let us please discuss it let us have a dialogue about it In clear terms let me tell you, we did not spell out even now what we wanted what are the powers we wanted On the contrary we felt something A simple thing would appeal to you how politically our State is being crippled how the autonomy is being crippled by the Centre A small incident would reveal how arrogant the Central Government has been how arrogant the Central Government is and how arrogant, after these elections, the Central Government would be

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has corresponded with the Central Government to install a statue of Raja Raja Chola in the Brihadeeswarar Temple The temple is in Thanjavur the temple was built by Raja Raja Chola, and his statue we wish, must find a place inside the temple It is a simple issue, it is a simple request it is a simple problem, for which the letter my Chief Minister has received from the Central Government is this The headline is 'Turned down'

> "Mr Karunanidhi informed the House that the Centre has turned down the State Government's plea for the installation of the statue of Raja Raja Chola within the precincts of the Brihadeeswarar temple in Thanjavur "

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Why ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : The funny and fantastic reason is coming

> "The Chief Minister said it was 'very painful' for him to state that the State Government did not have the right to act in deference to the wishes of the people even in small matters like this He said the rejection of the State's plea was on the ground that the installation of the statue would mar the architectural beauty of the ancient temple "

People who are sitting in the ivory tower in Delhi which is the grave-yard of so many empires think that the people of Tamil Nadu are suffering from want of aesthetic sense ! This is a small matter So many small matters of course, heap into a big one We said that this sort of humiliation we could not tolerate and that States should not be reduced to dole-getting corporations in the federal set up of this country We quoted, with a view to establishing our claim, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Then suddenly the Congress people started saying, 'Karunanidhi is becoming a Mujibur Rahman of Tamil Nadu, Karunanidhi is demanding a separate State', this and that I think, this is nothing short of non-sens , absurdity to the core, and stupidity to the extent possible Mujib's six-points have been highly appreciated by the Indira Congress, I do not know about Congress (O), of course I do not know whether, knowing full well what are the six points, they have appreciated Mujibur Rahman's six points or not These were in Mujibur Rahman's election manifesto I want to tell the House that, in the name of State autonomy, Mujibur Rahman contested the elections, and as all the members know, his Party won a thumping majority After that the military junta of Islamabad could not appreciate the feelings of the people of East Pakistan, to-day Bangla Desh and so many military crackdowns and so many things happened The net result was that East Pakistan emerged as a separate sovereign independent Republic But, what are his six points ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER . These are old political questions, not Budget questions.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : My Prime Minister has recently gone to Bangla Desh to have a political and economic settlement So, it is highly relevent that I speak something on Mujib's country.

The six-point programme is this—all in the name of State autonomy. Please listen with rapt attention. What are the demands of Mujibur Rehman m the name of State autonomy ?

(1) The Constitution should provide for a Federation of Pakistan on the basis of Lahore Resolution and for a parliamentary form of Government based on the supremacy of a directly elected legislature on the basis of universal adult franchise. This is No. 1. The Lahore Resolution is that both wings should be autonomous. The Eastern Wing and the Western Wing should be autonomous. That is the quintessence of the Lahore Resolution moved by Fazlul Haque in the year 1940.

(2) The Federal Government should deal with (This is the most important point) only two subjects—Defence and Foreign Affairs, (All the rest with the States) with the residuary subjects vested in the federating States.

(3) There should be either two separate freely convertible currencies for the two wings or one currency for the two with two separate Reserve Banks to prevent inter-wing flight of capital.

The majority Indira Gandhi people may not know these six points, therefore, I am quoting them to them.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The six points are all dead and buried.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Hear, hear. Thank you very much.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I am quoting the six points as, then only, you will appreciate it.

The fourth point is that the power of taxation and revenue collection shall be vested in the federating units. The federal government (This is the important sentence), that is, the Government sitting here, according to Mujibur Rehman, will receive a share to meet its financial obligations.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : Do you know when this suggestion arose ? What is the sense in quoting all these things now ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : First you must hear me fully.....(*Interruptions*) I know you are a New Congressman with a new mission and new outlook.

Then, the economic disparities between the two wings shall disappear through a series of economic, fiscal and legal reforms.

The most dangerous sixth point is that a militia or a para-military force must be created in East Pakistan which at present has no defence of its own.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Do you want this in Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He does not want.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : So far as the geography of East Pakistan is concerned so far as the history of East Pakistan is concerned, the six points can be conveniently considered as points for State autonomy. I agree. But, so far as this country is concerned, we have been enjoying a particular philosophy—unity in diversity, a country with a multi-racial, multi-lingual society, a society plural and cultural composite in this country. We will never tolerate a particular unit demanding. 'We want a paramilitary force and we want an army of our own to protect our interests.' This will never find a place in the list of points for State autonomy so far as this country is concerned. Very belatedly only my friend. Mr. Salve, understood me .. .(*Interruptions*)

So, I am coming to the point. The point is this : these six points have been accepted...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By whom ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : By the people of East Pakistan.....(*Interruptions*) I did not say it had been accepted by the hon. Member. (*Interruption*) Then what

[Shri K Manoharan]

happened ? The crux of the issue is this The attention of the powers-that-be is drawn to this particular issue. If the power that be, becomes indifferent and callous, then what happens ? These 6 points were reduced into one, and that is complete independence Sir, so far as the country is concerned on behalf of the DMK I can tell you this Distances are shrinking the international obligations of India are becoming greater and greater We are becoming one of the best democracies in the whole of South-east Asia and we are proving that we are one of the mighty nations of the world and our country cannot afford to have any further division I say, I entirely agree with you But you must also see that the State also must be helped by you for which we must have a dialogue Sit around the table and discuss

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR What is the reference to the 6 points ?

SHRI K MANOHARAN Sit around the table and discuss this matter

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR I only say that these 6 points need not have been referred to in the context for making out the point that you are making

SHRI K MANOHARAN I have great regard for your intelligence which is supreme and superb What I say is this Is it wrong to quote history ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR There should be relevance

SHRI K MANOHARAN It is to be decided by the House, not by you and me

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER I am concerned with relevance

SHRI K MANOHARAN In this case you are with me, I hope, Sir Our Chief Minister wrote to the Prime Minister that this may be discussed The Chief Minister received a reply, stating, along with the inter-State relations, Rajamannar report can be considered. But, on the floor of the Rajya Sabha, when somebody drew her attention about it she said this. It was a Committee which was set up by a duly elected Government of Tamilnadu.

SHRI N K P SALVE This is circumlocution Sir, this circumlocution is baffling

SHRI K MANOHARAN My Chief Minister was assured that it will be discussed and we can find out an amicable solution,

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) That was before the election

SHRI K MANOHARAN That was before the election

SHRI PILOO MODY If you succumbed to it it is not our fault,

SHRI N K P SALVE Shall I ask the hon Member a very straight question ? Do you want a weak Centre or do you want a strong Centre ?

SHRI PILOO MODY Irrelevant It should be ruled out

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You draw your own conclusion

SHRI K MANOHARAN I am sorry, the hon Member is suffering from a serious disease of forgetfulness I have already said that we are not for separation Anybody who talks about separation in our country must be treated as a traitor That also I told you Unless States are strong, the Centre can never be strong That also I told you

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR That is circumlocution

SHRI K MANOHARAN What can I do, If you refuse to understand ? I am coming to the main point My Chief Minister in his budget speech has drawn the attention of the country to this While he was presenting the budget, he said .

> "In this prelude to the Budget I would like to express a few thoughts about the future of our vast Indian nation We are keen to strengthen further the feeling of unity exhibited by the people of this country in vanquishing the enemy. At the same time, no one should lose sight of the funda-

mental fact that the strength of Indian democracy lies in its unity amidst diversity Unity does not mean uniformity If democracy is to flourish there should be adequate freedom for contending thoughts and diverge ideologies While the country has wholeheartedly accepted the goals of socialism and democracy, there will be differences of opinion on the manner in which different regions of this country should attain these goals The insistence that all the States of the Indian Union should go along one single path and to create difficulties in their pursuit of different lawful and peaceful policies to achieve these noble objectives will strike a discordant note in ensuring the harmony and the unity of the country "

This is the crux of my Chief Minister's speech

Now, I come to the last point of my speech and it is this After these elections, the Prime Minister of this country is being eulogised and he is being showered with encomiums and praises

AN HON MEMBER Not 'he' but 'she'

SHRI K MANOHARAN The zanies and zeroes and ciphers and sycophants are sitting arround and saying so many things To them, I want to say this The Prime Minister deserves congratulations no doubt, but I am afraid that certain people are sitting arround her and they may spoil her

AN HON MEMBER She can look after hereself.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN I know that she cannot be spoilt by this sort of group, because she is a very shrewed politician Even then, I want to submit humbly for her consideration the following self-introspection :

"Whither is this (Adulation and flattery) going to lead him and the country ? "

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'Not him' but 'her'.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I am quoting. I am giving a quotation,

It further reads thus :

"What is he aiming at with all his apparent want of aim ? What lies behind that mask of his, what desires, what will to power, what insatiate longings ?

These questions have a vital significance for us, for he is bound up with the present in India, and probably the future, and he has the power in him to do great good to India or great injury .

In normal times he would not be an efficient and successful executive, but in this revolutionary epoch ceaserism is always at the door, and is it not possible that Jawaharlal might fancy himself a Caesar ? Therein lies danger for Jawaharlal and for India

We have a right to expect good work from him in the future Let us not spoil and spoil him by too much adulation and praise His conceit, if any, is already formidable. It must be checked "

This was written by no other person than Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself This was his self-introspection He with his scalpel operated upon himself and revealed this This is my humble submission to the Prime Minister Thereby, she can save herself

After the recent elections, after the stability of the Government, after the establishment of or the attempt at the estblishment of socialistic society, I say very humbly that we must focus our attention and concentrate our energy on the real building up of socialism in this country and let us not stop where we are Thus far and no farther is not a question which can arise here. We have got enough responsibilities to the people to discharge.

I conclude my speech by repeating a stanza written in hand by the late Prime Minister Nehru and placed on his table, a stanza written by Robert Frost :

"The woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep"

[Shri K. Manoharan]

The rising expectation of this country is going to see this and we cannot shut our eyes to reality. Indira Gandhi is welcome so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, but let me declare here : Indira Gandhi is welcome to Tamil Nadu but not her waves.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the fiscal year which ends on 31st March, 1972 is going to be an extraordinary year in the two and a half decades of post-independent India. It has undoubtedly been a very momentous year or in this year we once again ushered an era of political stability.

I would not have taken note of the criticism which I am dealing at the outset, while speaking on the budget. But I have heard this criticism a dozen times in this House and Shri Manoharan has reiterated the same. He said parliamentary democracy is in serious danger and jeopardy because a whole lot of opposition members are losing at the ballot one after another. He expressed considerable indignation at the opposition members losing the elections.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Reasonable.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am surprised at this criticism. All the opposition members are finding fault with us for their losses. Whom have they to thank ? Are the budget proposals responsible for their debacle in the mid-term poll ? Is Shri Chavan responsible for the large-scale failure of opposition parties in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and elsewhere in assembly elections? Why are they blaming us ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Shri Piloo Mody is incorrigible. His education has been slightly neglected.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Not in the early years.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The years relevant for training in parliamentary procedures have been terribly hopeless. He says we are responsible for his party's defeat.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes. He asks a rhetorical question and he must get a reply. The fact is yes. If the Chair gives me time, I will explain.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This is the precise reason why the Opposition is becoming microscopic every successive election. The difficulty is that they do not look at themselves Have they forgotten what happened in 1967 ? After 1967 elections if the opposition were to look at their performance ...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Better than yours.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : If after that, the voters conclude that you are only a conglomeration of an unprincipled block, and do not Trust you any more do you not have to thank yourself for the same ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Nonsense.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Let Shri Manoharan look to his immediate right, left and back. Is not the opposition a small minority to day ? In spite of all this, does he expect that we are going to help him in the elections ? Therefore, I only hope that, if nothing else, they will not go to the point of absurdity in blaming us for their losses.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes.

SHRI K. MANOHARN : You are incorrigible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Come to the budget.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I know he is touchy on this point. But let him be a good loser, for a change. I know it is not easy to.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Get murdered.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : One has to be trained in democratic traditions to be able to take defeats at the polls. We have taken our defeat in that spirit in the past and we brought about the changes which were necessary in our attitude and approach to reacquire the confidence of the electorate. That is the reason why we again got an overwhelming mandate. It is no use blam-

ing us We did not blame opposition when we lost despite the fact that there were disruptionist forces which were resorting to violence, terrorising people and were taking resort to methods which were positively anti-democratic Still we continued our struggle in the democratic traditions and today we are proud of having taken a stride towards establishing a stable and a matured parliamentary democracy in the country

SHRI PILOO MODY Nonsense,

SHRI N K P SALVE My friend Shri Piloo Mody suffers from an extremely superior variety of inferiority complex to say like that Having lost miserably in elections his party has almost vanished but he still continues to shout Some one else would have thought of ways and methods needed to be adopted to help his party revive itself Instead of that, he goes about with these cheap jibes here That will not help him to revive his party It is a friendly advice I am giving to him across the table

AN HON MEMBER Free of cost

SHRI N K P SALVE The events and achievements, which were a crowning glory to the nation, was the heroic struggle and the sacrifice of the people of this country under the inspiring leadership of our revered and beloved Prime Minister in the liberation of Bangla Desh Certainly the liberation of Bangla Desh is a matter of historical achievement to all of us, and the freedom-loving people everywhere (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER At this rate, you will never come to the budget

SHRI N K P SALVE However, while we accept and we are only far too willing to own this glory of the contribution and sacrifice which we have made in the liberation of Bangla Desh and help the 75 million people realise their aspirptions and ambitions, realise their cherished dreams of freedom of several years, bringing to an end the unprecedented butchery and genocide which was unparallel both as to its heinousness and its magnitude, we ere unwilling to fully realise what it costs us in terms of men and material What it costs us in terms of men is something which we may discuss when the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry come up But certainly, when we have to make an evaluation of our sacrifice in terms of material losses, the budget proposals certainly acquire very great relevance

It is easy to criticise the Finance Minister as was done here and as I heard over the radio The very ruthless and merciless criticisms of the budget proposals have been made for his massive mobilisation of the resources and the additional taxation which he had levied levied last year in the three budgets that he brought about During the whole year, their impact was less, but these very additional taxes that he levied in 1971-72 are going to yield this year Rs 500 crores In addition to that, he has levied an additional tax of Rs 183 crores So, in reality, if one were to compare the taxes between 1970 71 and 1972-73, the additional taxation aggregates to Rs 683 crores It is undoubtedly massive

Let us analyse the criticism which has been levelled against the Finance Minister The rightists have said that this is a merciless budget and this sort of massive resource mobilisation is going to cast a very heavy burden on us, unleashing an unrammelled inflation which will crush the poor In these comments over the radio it was also said that this is going to leave no incentive to saving, growth or investment In other words, the entire budget proposals were rejected lock, stock and barrel since they were highly drastic and mercilessly socialistic and therefore they hit at the root of private saving, growth and investment

Our leftist friends will not lag behind when it comes to criticising us for no rhyme or reason and they have said that there is going to be growth but that would be only of the monopolies and oligopolice. That is what Mr Manoharan said. I am sorry he has gone away (*Interruption*) Mr. Manoharan used very strong abjectives against Mr Chavan and he said that this is a die hard reactionary's budget and not a socialists budget. And ultimately for what? For levying tax on kerosene, for levying tax on fertilisers, and for levying a tax on Aluminium, I entirely agree with him that

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

they should not be taxed, but purely for that, was it justifiable to have levelled such vituperative attack that he made on the Finance Minister. But these two criticisms at two ends, from our rightist reactionaries and from our leftist friends, not merely cancel each other bus they expose the gross prejudice and utter irrelevance of the criticism to the present-day socio economic realities of the nation.

If however one were to objectively evaluate the fiscal measures of the Finance Minister in the context of the hard realities of the situation, one will congratulate him for efficiently managing the economy of the country as a result of which we could succeusfully meet the challenge of more and more resources for our defence needs, refugee relief, keeping a reasonable control on our price line and also maintaining a reasonable check on our balance of payments position.

We are certainly now in a situation where we have realised the imparative necessity of self-reliance. Foreign aid had been cut at a time when we needed it the most. In a sense I am extremely grateful to Mr. Nixon for his strongly unprincipled and treacherous policy of stopping such assistance. It has given us two very distinct benafites It will take us forcibly to the path of self reliance which is necessary and essential for building up the strong infra-structure of economy in any developing country More than anything else, even if we were to live in poverty, it has taught people to live with dignity and with self-respect, for this type of foreign aid is not aid, it is an an absolute misnomer. It is consideration for buying self-respect and sovereignty of the developing country. And therefore the rebuff of Mrs. Gandhi to Mr. Nixon, which was sent in a letter couched in one of the most courteous languages ever known to the English literature, will go down in history as a remarkable example of protest by a developing nation to uphold its dignity and honour against the bullying tactics of an unprincipled super-power.

However, all this is going to cost us money and so taxes are inevitable and they are going to be levied. In fact Mr. Chavan deserves my very special congratulations because this time he seems to have realised Rs. 683 crores through a process of painless operation. The buoyancy in the markets continues. The ordinary share index of the *Economic Time* which was showing a decline at the time of the Budget is going up and there is buoyancy in the share market. I heard a housewife speaking on the radio, while giving her reaction to the budget proposals, to say : "thank God. Mr Chavan has not levied any tax," while he has actually levied Rs 683 crores He is one man who has performed the impossible. He seems to have levied taxes and pleased people. Edmund Burke said that "to tax and to plese, no more than to love and to be wise is not given to man." For obvious reasons, Edmund Burke could not have met Mr. Chavan nor could he have seen his performance If he had seen Mr. Chavan's performance, he would be satisfied that he was wrong on both counts. Mr. Chavan has levied taxation and he is also capable of showing wisdom.

But I have realised the secret of Mr. Chavan's art of levying so much taxes and still remain popular. His secret art is the art of not how much you exsract but how painlessly you extort taxation from fellow citizens. That is the key to his entire success. I shall now come immediately ro the most disconcerting feature of our economy It is, the tremendous recession in the growth of the industrial sector. The growth rate in 1970-71 has declined to 3.7 per cent as against 6.8 per cent in 1969-70 and in fact the figures reveal that in the earlier months of 1970 it was less than three per cent. Undoubtedly it is a very disconcerting picture. This unhappy position has got to be fought on absolutely war footing and conditions have to be established. Not only the large unutilised capacities of industries have to be utilised fully, we have also to work hard to maximise efficiency in productivity, so that we optimise the out put in terms of men,material and mangement. However, if one were to read the Economic Survey, a document published on behalf of the Goverament, and the various comments in different economic papers, there appear to be certain basic difficulties which are responsible for this type of recession, but undoubtedly it also appears in degree to be a hangover of the recession, of the earlier years, but there is no reason why we should not be

able to pull the country out of it.

There are two or three very salient difficulties to which I wish draw the Government's attention. The first and fore most which is freely accepted and well known is the perennial shortage of industrial raw materials. This perennial shortage is related to very faulty internal movement. The Railway Minister is not here, but I hope somthing will be done drastically, so that priorities are given for movement of raw materials on a rational basis. Imports also need to be properly liberalised, so that our industries do not starve.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not worng planning ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Planning is so utterly wrong, I admit with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, that there is high concentration of economic power, and that is one of the reasons why there is this recession, but it cannot be rectified overnight. We must work for it. Ours is a democratic process, and it is going to take some time but you may take it that if there is any one who is going to achieve it, it is this Prime Minister who is going to achieve it.

SHRI PILOO MODI : Nonsense.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : My learned friend is in the habit of regaling the House with his jokes and funs, but his talents are hepelessly misplaced. His colleagues are doing much better in the ring. He would be doing much better there. There ought to be some modicum of decor.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You talk of democracy and you also talk about an individual achieving things. We do not understand.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is difficult for him to understand. He has grown in the marxistion tradition whose interpretations of democracy and the democratic tradition are different. At any rate, what I meant was that she and the party under her would achieve it. I hape he understand.

The second point is that there is difficulty of credit facilities available to the the industry. There are yeoman difficulties being created about credit being made available to industry. We nationalised the banks in the hope that the small farmers, the *rikshaw-wallas*, *tonga-wallas*, the small shopekeepers etc., would benefit. We thought that our industries would get quick and proper credit facilities on an appropriate To our regret we find that our banking institutions, which had grown up in a certain tradition, have been polluted by the bureaucrats terribly. Our banks today are in a hopeless mess. If we want to improve our economy and implement our plans, we must work honestly and sincerely. I know that there is difficulty involved in credit facilities being given to the small weaver, to the small farmer. In my state of Madhya Pradesh, the state is willing to guarantee loans to the small farmers who do not have sufficient security, but even then, loans are not given.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : You are a renegade to your party, because you speak the truth.

SHRI N. K P. SALVE : It is my duty to be objective and point out the root cause of the evil, because I am really interested in taking the growth of the economy out of its present recession, especially in the industrial sector. Every effort must be made to take it out.

Finally, I come to delays in the procedure for industrial licensing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Don't get away by blaming the bureaucrats. I am talking about the policy of liberalisation of credit to the tycoons in sugar, textiles, fertilisers, etc Those policy decisions are not taken by the bureaucrats, but in South Block

SHRI N K. P. SALVE : The difficulty with my friends is, they will always see the negative aspect. I was poin ing out certain difficulties because of the recession. There may be something in what he says but that is not the be-all and end-all of everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about sugar ?

SHRI N K P. SALVE I was one of those who attacked advances to sugar vehemently This type of advances to the sugar industry against sugar stocks has been an advance for speculative activities No advance of that kind should have been made to the sugar industry But what about those export-oriented industries which are starved for finance ? I know an industry which applied for a small working loan against firm export orders and that is pending for six months with the bank I can give the name of the bank and also of the party It is that type of advance I am referring to So far as the tycoons of the other types are concerned however much we may try, they have such a pernicious grip at this juncture that we will have to change the whole bureaucratic set up before we can expect some improvement

The third paramount difficulty is about the procedure involved in licensing delays That has reached such a menacing dimension that one must look at it as a matter which requires immediate redress This is what a member of the Monopolies Commission says, while expressing his views whether the Monopolies Act helps or hinders the growth

> "It is true that in spite of all the pious wishes and good intentions of various bodies which have examined the working of the Industries Development and Regulations Act, industrial licensing continues to be a major delaying factor The same is true of the procedure for various other approvals and permissions It is, not, therefore, surprising that the entrepreneur continues to feel peeved at this further load on his back "

We need to have a dynamic minister in the Industrial Development Ministry, who should be ready and willing any moment, day or night, to help the enterpreneur

AN HON MEMBER : You have to get him elected to this House first

SHRI N K P SALVE If at 30' clock in the night, someone were to ring up the Minister saying, "I want a licence for a certain industry", the minister should say, "You are most welcome Where were you all this while ? Come at 11 o'clock and collect the licence "

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That will be real socialism.

SHRI N K P. SALVE If the minister were to sleep over the applications for hours, days, weeks and months, we are certainly not going to get out of this difficulty

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Are you satisfied with your present minister ?

SHRI N K P SALVE I am not making any personal comment I am talking of the system I have no person in view

The remedies which are contained in the budget proposals to take the economy out of this recession are indeed extremely commendable

The Plan outlay of the Centre, States and the Union Territories aggregate to a neat figure of Rs 3,972 crores as against Rs 3,262 crores last year There is thus an increase in the Plan outlay by Rs 710 crores and at the current price level increase is 22 per cent In real terms it is, of course, less than 22 per cent and as compared to the 1960-61 price level it is going to be very much less

While I congratulate the Finance Minister for taking this steps of augmenting substantially the expenditure for the projects under the Plan I must submit that it is not at all sufficient One of the sources from which he could have drawn, and drawn more heavily, is the free market loans for which he has taken credit for Rs 515 crores He can realise much more

He can never achieve faster industrialisation and augment production by depending on industrialists alone They will never come to his reason He must go in a big way with public expenditure on various project in the plans And unless there is substantial expenditure by government in the industrial sector I think we are never going to solve this problem of recession, enduringly

In order to maintain the price-line and also to ensure that the economy of shortages

is not perpatuated the government has to decide to go in a very big way with the manufacture of consumer goods. The Finance Minister himself has conceded that growth, social justice, savings, and investment are all mutally reinforcing processes. It is, therefore, essential that any step which he takes has got to be one in which all these processes are not made mutually exclusive and a very significant manner in which they can be made mutually co-extensive is by government acquiring a large share in the industrial sector.

Today we have only three million assessees of Income-tax. A pittance 1.5 per cent assessees in 550 million people You may double it, treble it or you may make it 20 times. That will never solve your problem. How is the government going to meet the difficult economic situation because of this terrible concentration of economic power ? After all, the responsibility is cast on the government to cater to the welfare of 550 million people. That responsibility cannot be discharged unless the Government itself comes in a massive way and takes up the responsibility of running the industrial sector, Otherwise, there will always have appeared the Tatas, the Birlas, and Shri Pilloo Mody will always grin Complecently while nothing will come out of it.

There is no wonder that all our efforts to revive the economy is meeting with resistance form the industrialists. They are asking for more and more facilties. The profiteering nature rules supreme. The latest of the facilities to be given to big business are now mentioned in the Wanchoo Commission Report, I was aghast to read the recommendations of the Wanchoo Commission Report and I was wondering whether the Swatantra Party had appointed that Commission to sabotage our pledges and programme. I am surprised that our Finance Minister has said that he is going to implement those recommendations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He said "some of the recommendations".

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In that Report for black money, for tax evasion for dishonesty of the tax payers the entire fault has been laid squarely at the doors of the government. The reasons give by the Commission for the tax-evasion are high rates of direct taxation, economy of shortages and consequent controls and licences, donations to political parties, corrupt business practices, ceilings and disallowance of business expenses. They want relief to be given to the businessmen because there are ceilings and restrictions under the Income-tax law. For example, entertainment expenses which were being incurred on a lavish scale are totally disallowed and they are no longer regarded as business expenses. The expense account which was curtailed by Parliament, the Commission says is one of the reasons for taa evasion

15 hrs.

The other reasons which have been given are high rates of sales tax and other levies ineffective enforcement of tax laws and deterioration in moral standards.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Shri Raj Bahadur has selected a wrong person. He speaks the truth.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We are a democratic party. We do not stifle voices and opinions.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You are now admitting your mistake.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : No. He is the most right choice. He reads more than you do.

SHRI N K P. SALVE : It is a voluminous document and I have not had the time to go through it fully. But whatever excerpts I have gone through, I really sympathise with their exercise. If it is not insincere, it is highly comical They say, every tax-evader must be socially boycotted and administrative directions must be given that ministers, officers etc must socially boycott tax evaders.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am socially boycotting them.

SHRI N K. P. SALVE : According to the recommendations of the Wanchoo Commission, there has to be administrative and statutory injunction of social boycott of a tax-evader. I do not know under which vaccum the commission has been

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

working. Whether they were aware of the realities of massive all round corruption of which tax evasion is a fact and whether this type of a recommendation could ever be implemented. And who is to boycott and who is to be boycotted ? Why have they not suggested a law ? They could as well suggest a law that every tax-evader's son or daughter will be married only to a son or a daughter of a tax-evader, thus making sure that this disease does not spread further ! These types of things are not possible. The entire approach is so unpragmatic.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : One of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Commission is demonetisation. Do you agree with that ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I have not gone through it very carefully yet.

Another recommendation of the Commission is the revision of rates of direct taxes. If one were to see the revised rates of personal taxation they have suggested, one would find that the real real relief is to be available to persons earning above Rs. 75,000. From Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 75,000 the relief suggested is negligible but above Rs. 75,000 there is substantial relief. I only hope Shri Chavan who is not here at the moment will not hasten to formulate any legislation based on this type of a document unless they have given very careful thought to it.

They have indulged in all sorts of speculation. One member says that the black money circulating is so many crores of rupees and the evaded income is so many crores of rupees. These surmises and speculations were hardly necessary for a Report which should have been brief and factual. In fact, they have rushed to conclusions in matters where angles would fear to tread. I only hope, and in fact request the Government that it will carefully consider the report of this Commission before formulating any legislation on the basis of the third-rate document.

Lastly, I want to make my submission about indirect taxes. While I agree that Rs. 683 crores of tax is levied by Shri Chavan is fully justified by circumstances there are alternative methods of levying taxes. Take, for example, the tax that he has increased on kerosene. This must be dropped. The difficulty is, when I was bestowing encomiums on him, he was absent; now when I have come to my criticism, Shri Chavan has come in.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : You can send him the earlier part of your speech.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Shri Chavan's argument for levying the duty on kerosene oil is this. He is a lawyer and I do not want to go into the details about it, but if ever this is a good argument, then only the tax may be levied, The reason he has given for levying the duty on kerosene is this :—

> "the comparatively low rate of duty on kerosene encourages its adulteration with other products, particularly with high speed diesel oil. I am well aware that kerosene is an item of common consumption both in the rural and the urban areas. But in view of the circumstances I have mentioned, some additional taxation of kerosene could not be avoided."

This argument is just untenable.

Does it, therefore not mean that because the anti-social elements are using kerosene for adulteration and because the Government is inefficient in checking this malpractice, it is the poor who must pay the aditional tax ? This is the argument given At least, a better argument should have been given. I implore you not to increase tax on kerosene, fertiliser and also pump sets.

Lastly, I say, we are pledged to "growth with social justice." But there has also to be economic justice. It will be a great violation of Canons of social and economic justice if there is an enhancement of 6 p. litre of kerosene oil.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the battle of Bangladesh is over; the battle of the hustings is also over. The people were expecting that now a new round of battle would begin and that is the battle against po verty

and concentration of economic wealth and also the battle for self reliance But the Finance Minister's Budget which was supposed to be the first shot in this battle has turned out to be like the Pakistani Air Force's so-called pre-emptive strike on the 3rd of December, 1971— misdirected, fable and aimless Really speaking, as he knows very well, we are now fighting a battle for resources That is what it comes down to In so far as Budget proposals should have been a conscious instrument of policy which according to the Government in terms of the slogan they have coined is the policy of "Garibi Hatao", all the main targets of his attack have been deliberately and in a planned way missed and bombs have fallen once again on the heads of the common man

Mr Salve was pleased to say that the share markets are still buoyant after heading the Budget proposals With all respect to Mr Salve who is a very good friend of mine I may say that I have never heard such a bundle of contradictions as I did from him today Also he gave the Finance Minister more credit than he himself claims The Finance Minister has said quite clearly while summing up his Speech as follows

> "All in all, the additional revenue at the Centre next year will be of the order Rs 133 crores and for the States, Rs 90 crores The initial deficit of Rs 375 crores will thus stand reduced to Rs 242 crores which I think is a reasonably safe level"

Of course, the Planning Commission does not think so They have told us that anything over Rs 200 crores, in their opinion, is not a safe level I leave that point there for the time being I do not know how Mr Salve has magically found out Rs 683 crores

SHRI N K P SALVE I explained to you That is on the basis of additional taxes which were levied during the last year which did not have the effect for the whole year . . (*Interruption*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; You are including those special imposts which were imposed last year.

SHRI N K P SALVE If you read the whole thing carefully, you will know, (*Intrruption*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Why the share markets, as Mr Salve said, have reacted so buoyantly and with so much joyful surprise, because they were expecting something much worse, is quite clear You have only to read all the economic journals, all the articles of the financial and commercial correspondents of the daily newspapers during last 4 or 5 days I do not want to quote him many things I for example, in today's Calcutta *statesman*, the Financial Correspondent has written a piece the heading of which is, Corporate sector unhurt by Budget Naturally they are buoyant The *Economic Times* has written that "there is an obvious air of satisfaction albeit negative that taxation has not been heavy and harsh, this negative relief has been made possible by the calculated choice of *Status quo* on the one hand and by an uncovered deficit of Rs 375 crores I think he is referring to direct taxes Naturally, they are happy about it

Another commercial editor has written that only three groups of people are apparently elated by the budget proposals for 1972-73 and these are stock-brokers, blackmarketers and tax evaders

SHRI PILOO MODI Smugglers and boot-leggers also

INDRAJIT GUPTA Naturally these groups of people are happy because they were expecting something in the background of the talk of socialism, *Garibi Hatao*, and the terrific majority with which it is now possible to make a purposeful forward thrust and so on, some of them were a bit nervous, and naturally their surprise is all the greater, their delight is all the greater now, and this is shared, to some extent, by my hon. friend, Mr Salve.

I am not going to spend much time on the specific proposals in this Budget and their various implications I would leave that to my colleague who will speak later on I am concerned more, at the moment, not with the Budget proposals themselves so much as with the philosophy behind the Budget because the country is

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now discussing and debating the philosophy, elections are fought on philosophy, and at least philosophy translated into some slogans has got a lot of votes.

It is necessary to remember at this time that philosophy which is revealed in this Budget, if I may say so, is once again our and out a basically capitalist philosophy. Of course, I would like to invite the Finance Minister, when he replies at the end, to tell us—it is high time, the election and everything is over now; the way is clear for them both at the Centre and in the States to go ahead with all the programmes they want to, to try to spell out what exactly he means, what is his definition of bringing about socialist transformation of our present society in this country. I know you think that all Marxist theories are out of date; you told that so many times here, all the theories which we have got are out of date and so on. All right; I accept if for argument's sake. But you please tell us what is the Congress Party's philosophy. What is your philosophy, how you are going to bring about transformation. I do not say that it should be done in 24 hours. But there must be visible signs must be palpably felt in the lives of the common people. Otherwise, how long are you going to resort to only slogans, I do not know. I am warning the Finance Minister and the Government, if the present trend continues - I hope it will not; in fact, I have some amount of confidence that their Party itself will not allow them to go ahead on that discredited path" (*Interruption*)..., if they insist on doing that, then the same tide or wave or whatever fashionable expression the likes to use which has been in their favour so long, will certainly turn against them and they will not get cooperation but opposition from everybody Why do I say 'Capitalist philosophy' ? The basic idea running through the whole Budget is that burdens must not be placed on the big producers because if you place big burdens on them, they would lose the incentive for investment. The whole capitalist theory is that, if you want socialism, first you must have wealth to distribute; if you want wealth to distribute, you must create that wealth; in order to create wealth, you must increase production, and in order to increase production-who are the producers apart from the public sector ? Everything is in the hands of the private sector. Therefore, in order to produce more, that private sector must be appeased and such burdens must not be placed on it which would scare it away or annoy it or act as disincentives. This is the running rhread of philosophy which runs behind the whole thing.

If you go along with this path, we are not proceeding towards socialism ; we will proceed towards something else.

I find now, for example, yesterday's STATESMAN has given a summary only—that is enough for my purpose—of the study of the finances of 290 large public limited companies during 1970-71 which is published in the latest Reserve Bank Bulletin. I do not know whether Mr. Chavan has had time to go through that study.

> "The value of production and sales and total income of these 290 large public limited companies increased by over 14% in 1970-71."

Then he described that they are important industries-engineering, capital goods basic metals, tobacco, silk, rayon, textiles mineral oils, cement, etc.

> "It is noted that the profit margin on sales and the return on total capital employed by these companies has also shown further improvement in 1970-71. The rate of growth of profits before tax was lower at 21 1% than at 26.5% in the previous year, but the actual increase in profits before tax was almost the same, that is, round about Rs. 64 crores in both the years."

This is the position of the sector, which this Government thinks must be pampered and appeased if production and wealth and so on are to increase in this country before we can start distributing in a socialistic or a democratic way.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : This is before taxation. After taxation what remains, is to be seen.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The STATESMAN itself came out with an article a few days before the Budget, called 'Outlook for the Budget' in which they

have correctly pointed out this :

> "There is also no crisis in investment according to the Government. In support of this contention it points out that the number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued in 1971 was the highest since 1964 and nearly treble that issued in 1968-69. As against 2939 applications received in 1971, 611 licences and 1 09 letters of intent were issued and in this even the so-called big business houses fared well. Of the 611 licenee issued, the latter, (i. e, the big business houses) received as many as 113 licences and it appears offers of foreign collaboration have also been increasing. 245 proposals of foreign collaboration for technical and financial assistance are said to have been approved by the Government in 1971, which is the largest number to be approved in any single year since 1965."

So, all I am trying to point out is this. Here is an idea which is being spread not only by the Finance Minister, by Mr. Salve by implication in his speech and others who are more outspoken and by Mr. Piloo Mody who may later on speak Mr. Palkhiwala said yesterday somewhere—he is incorrigible in this respect—anything, even the slightest 2% or 1% increase in the tax on the corporate sector means such a disincentive that their growth will be ab solutriy paralysed. I suggest that the figures and facts do not point to that at all. There is a clear case for a much heavier corporate tax—I am not talking about personal income tax a heavier corporate tax on Indian and foreign companies' profits on their sales and on their incomes and I think this time, at least I think the Finance Minister has said it, they have been let off. They have been let off almost scotfree.

Therefore, this is the first main target which has been missed, missed in the battle for resources. I don't know wherefrom the resources are going to be found if all the targets are going to be left out. He should please tell us in the end.

We have got a fad for an outmoded theory, according to him and we stick to that outmoded theory that until the power of these big monopoly houses is curbed and broken, there is no way by which you can change this economy and restructure it and lead it in the direction in which you want to go or in which you profess you want to go. It is an absoiutely lop-sided structure in which the resources and the assets and the economic power are all concentrated in the hands of these 75 houses and, therefore, if this is allowed to continue in this way, there can be no going forward whatever your slogans and whatever your protestations.

Another thing is this. This is another part of this capitalistic philosophy. The public is deliberately misled by the propaganda that prices will go down only if production goes up and if the produttion is to go up, then industry and trade must not be discouraged by imposing so many burdens on them. The same idea. This is the logic of this pernicious mixed economy in which we live.

Here, as we know, so many strategic positions are held by the private sector. Part cularly, take the case of distribution. The distributive trade is almost entirely in the hands of the private sector and therefore whenever we go on making calculations here that the extent of a particular duty excise duty or impost, will not be more than half a paise or two price or something like that, we are bargaining without the host, When e er we propose price controls on paper we are bargaining without the host because the commodity which you are seek ng to control is not in your hands, that commodity is moving in a distributive channel which is completely owned by somebody else who is out to wreck anything which goes in the direction of anti-monopoly moves. Therefore it all comes to naught. For example, 1971 has been described both in this Budget as well as in the Economic Survey, as the year of relative stability of prices. I don't accept this plea. The extent of rise in 1971 may not be as big as in previous years but that is small comfort for the people whose living standards continue to be eroded. Besides the whole sale price index on which these conclusions are based do not actually, as we know, reflect the actual rise in the common man's cost of living. For example, if I may give one or two examples, in 1971 it is said that

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the average price over the whole 12 months for wheai in the Hapur market is Rs. 96.50 per quintal. But we find that in December the actual price which was ruling in the Hapur market was Rs. 110, This is concealed by the fact that an average is taken and we are told that prices have remained stable The average price of rice in Calcutta over the 12 months is given as Rs. 180 per quintal. Actually at the end of December 1, in Calcutta, rice was sold at Rs. 208.50 per quintal.

Sugar went up to in 1971 by 21.5 per cent Fish egges and ment went up by 10.4 per cent, Textiles went up by 12 9 per cent. These are articles by which he have to determine what is the fate of the consumer, the common man.

The arngement has been made that rise in production costs makes price rise inevitable sometimes, that is labour cost, raw material cost etc The Finance Minister again repeated his old adage that in a developing economic some amount price rise is inevitable This we have heard year after year. And you find this. I am quoting the Government figures. In 1970 the index of the prices of industrial raw materials was 203.8 and in 1971 it came down to 177. That is the position in resp ct of index prices of industrial raw materials. But the index price of manufactured goods went up in the same period 158 7 to 167.6. What does this show ? This blows up the theory that with every cheapening of the raw material, price also will come down. It cann it. Because, your economy is being distroted by the fact that a few people are controlling it in such a way where if necessary curtailment in production or restriction in production helps them. They don't want production to increase. They want to make much higher profits on a restricted output. This insutiable great for profits what is behind the actual rise in price, nothing alse.

Regarding cotton cloth, so many hon. Members have referred to it. As you know, even the controlled variety, the coarse variety, of cloth which is supposed to be controlled and sold at stamped price is nowhere available at stamped price. There is a flourishing black market. The mills are interested in restricting production and during the last year there has been no increase in labour costs, taking the big mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and so on. In this period there has been no increase in wages or dearness allowance of the workers, and he raw cotton crop in 1971 amounted to 61 lakh bales whereas the actual amount required for consumption is 55 lakh bales. In spite of all this this cloth is selling at a rise in premium value of 10 per cent on tn 30 per cent on an avaiage, according to a prominent dealer . I am quoting the *Economic Times*... it commands premium of 30 per cent over the stampled rate.

How is the hon. Minister going to deal with this problem ?

The same thing is happing in regard to sugar also. First, there was some partial control, and there was soon a big *hullabalioo* by the sugar mill owners. and then the controls were removed. Then, the prices shot up, and the stocks disappeared, and then a gain partial control was restored from 1st January, but this time, the new control price was fixed at Rs. 2 whereas the earlier controlled price had been Rs. 1.85. If you go to the fair price shops or ration shops selling sugar, you will find tnat they have a notice put up to the effect that there are no supplies and no stocks available and therefore, one has to go to the open market where it sells at any price between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4.

Another example that I could give is that of viscose staple fibre, because the hon. Minister has put some duty on art silk this time. As he knows very well, rayon pulp is a monopoly of the Birlas practically and the spining industry is also controlled by a handful of industrial houies. The production has gone up and touches a record, and the fibre prices have also gone up and touched a record, and the result is this that the art silk industry is facing a serious crisis of closures, unemployment and so on, particularly in the Amritsar area. What I mean to say is that this is an artificial cirsis by the capitalists, and it has nothing to do with the normal law of supple and demand which we are always told about. The Government lack the will to act and to bring down the prices because they them selves believe in or are a victim of this peculiar Capitalist philosophy of *laissezfaire*, supply

and demand etc. etc. Stern action against these prices would itself be a big blow against the concentrated power of monopoly, but Government are not taking such stern action.

As for the indirect taxes, I shall leave it to my colleague to deal with them I would only support all the other Member who have spoken strongly about things like kerosene, aluminium etc. the duties on which are pernicious and which will hit the common man. I do not know for how long we are to go on indefinitely with these special imposts. We have not been told anything about this. These special imposts were imposed in the name of refugee relief specifically, and solemn assurance was given on the floor of this House that as soon as the refugees go back, those postal taxes, and railway taxes and newspaper taxes and so on would be withdrawn. Of course, they can say that the refugees have not completely gone back yet, and still about 1/2 lakhs refugees or so are remaining. In that case, let the hon. Minister tell us whether in the next two months or three months these special imposts will be withdrawn. How much time does he want for this purpose ? But I find that there is a creeping sort of insidious thing being brought in whereby ultimately they will become a permanent part of the fiscal arrangement.. ...

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : ... and they are not going to be with drawn, if the answer is 'No' let him please tell us for how long they will continue.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN . I have said already that these will continue for the financial year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Among the main targets in the battle for resources, one is the capitalist sector which has been left untouched, and hence the buoyancy in Shri N. K. P. Salve's mind which reflects the share market. Then my hon. friend referred to black money. The Wanchoo Committee's report was submitted on the 24th December last. I know that when such reports are studied in the corridors and labyrinths of the bureaucracy, they might take a very long time. But, still, in view of the very urgent and pressing problems with which we are faced, and particularly since he knew that he was going to come before Parliament on the morrow of such a historic election,a gigantic election, that the people were expecting something, we had expected that he would have come forward with some definite action. But I am sorry that the whole thing is again being relegated for a further study after which only they will consider what they will accept and what they will not accept and then only they will bring it before us,

However, I would only like to say that tax evasion is not the only aspect of black money. Of course, that is one aspect which he has mentioned namely that black money is evading payment of taxe and it must be checked. But it is not such a simple matter. Now, it has become an institutional part of our whole economy. It is a huge institutional sector of our economy, which is sometimes described as a parall l economy which is functioning. Therefore, it is not only a question of tax evasion. I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to what Shri Rangn kar has to say in his minute of dissent appended to the Wanchoo Committee's report.

> "Apart from the wide ramifications of the parallel economy, one might also be alive to the fact that black incomes are accentuating the inequalities of income and wealth and breeding a new class of black rich in a society which is already harshly stratified. The inequalities are no longer below the surface. The conspicuous consumption of the new black rich, their vulgar displays of pomp and opulence, their unlimited accessibility to finance, their nest-eggs in various places and countries, their influence in important places, all these are now common knowledge... In a sense, the taxpaying public is really paying higher and higher taxes because a section of the public is paying none or none on an ever-increasing proportion of the growing income. So while the taxpaying public finds its own incomes falling, the non-taxpaying public is having a free run of swelling concealed incomes, thereby adding a new dimention to the problem of inequality of income and wealth."

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So the whole social and economic implications of this black money have to be properly understood if a really big offensive is to be launched against them.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Does he agree with the reasons ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will discuss it with him outside as I have not the time to do so now. I do not think it is a very satisfactory report.

There is nothing in the budget proposals, as for as I have understood them, which will have any really substantial effect in curbing the operations of black money. Even the question of a ceiling on urban property is being shelved from month to month, year to year. Some directive, guideline or model law or something of that sort is being prepared. Then the States will look into it etc. etc. There is no urgency about anything. We all know how black money is going into urban property also.

A third objective—also an old one, I am not mentioning anything new—is this question which has been pending for a long time taxing the affluent section of rural society. This also has been referred to a Committee, the K. N. Raj Commttee, which is not expected to submit its report before September or October this year, which means for this fical year, at any rate, the rural rich escape the net. They should must have been brought within the net already. There is no reason why the rich farmer should not pay tax on agricultural income and wealth at the same rates at which urban income and wealth are taxed. Of course, there is a reason which I Know : the political reason. I am afraid one day when Shri Chavan or, may be, his successor sometime in future, has the courage to take this step—she will have to take it, otherwise he will lose the battle of resources—there will be the danger of some turmoil or revolt inside the Congress Party, particularly at the State level. We all know that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Here also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have up to face that. Large-scale investments in agriculture, orchards, dairy, poultary farming etc. have become a camouflage for black money. Government are well aware of it, yet nothing is being done. Again this year the rich farmers are being left out. I would just like to ask him whether he does not agree that the huge mounting figure of overdrafts of State Governments, standing now at over Rs. 400 crores, is due substantially, though not wholly, to this. There are some States which have had particular difficulties, crises. natural calamities and so on. But by and large, is not this huge amount, the bulk of it, basically due to the fact that the State Governments are not finding now non-rural sources of resources, and at the same time they are reluctant and unwilling to tap the rural sector ? Where are they to go in the absence of that ? They come to you for overdrafte. They are being encouraged in this by the fact that on this question the Central Government policy remains weak and vacillating and Congress parties in the States, relatively much more dominated by the rich farmer's lobby, who have been subsidised by the entire taxpaying public all these years, are hesitating to take this step for fear of internal turmoil, perhaps even another split.

SHRI PILOO MODI : Purge.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If a split comes because of that, it should be welcomed, not regretted. Such people who want to go out of their party because the rural rich are brought into the taxation network should notbe hugged to the bosom in the name of socialism. Why do they want to keep them ? Let them go. There are other parties to which they can go.

Finally, there is the question of foreign aid debts outstanding, I believe, now of the order of Rs. 8,200 crores, which means that 30 per cent of our annual export earnings will have to be diverted just for servicing these debt obligations incurred in the past.

And, as you know, more and more, bigger proportion of this will have to be paid in foreign exchange unlike the aid we get from socialist countries. Last time, when we raised this question about considering a moratorium, the Finance Minister was rather annoyed and he said that we have got a reputation in the world as being good borrowers, and debtors, aud therefore we

do not want to do something which will harm this reputation, but I want to know when certain countries, or let us say, even one country which is one of our major creditors, does not hesitate to aggravate India's difficulties by resorting to economic and military blackmail at the time of emergency and crisis, is it not time for the Goverement not to stand on a false sence of prestige but to consider at least whether a moratorium on repayment for sometime is advisable or not and the prohibition on the transfer or partial prohibition on the transfer of profits of companies with foreign investment in India, If these things are not done, then there is going to be no augmentation on resources on the scale on which it is now required.

Discontinuance of aid may take place if we start declaring a moratorium. Thiy is the fear, the spectre, which is raised before us, but discontinuance of aid does not and should not mean snapping of ties with the outside world. That is not how things happen nowadays. If only means that we will have to carry out a much more intensive and a much more extensive search for alternate sources of supply of goods and services which we need, plus a maximum utilisation of internal resources, of all type-physical, industrial, economic, managerial, technical and scientific. I do not think that kind of national effort on a countrywide scale has even been planned or thought out. I do not know whether this Government is capable of it even But we are talking of self-reliance. Even that—as he pointed out correctly—a gigantic amount which was allotted last year for schemes on employment in the rural sector—Rs. 50 crores or something—could not be spent, because the Government has yet to make up its mind Is it going to get this plan implemented by this bureaucracy which itself is not committed to any idea of socialism and it does not believe in planning or anything, and you are depending completely on them to implement them, to carry them out ? Even at this time, the higher outlays which he has quite rightly prescribed—the Plan outlays has increased by Rs. 700 crores—and as he correctly pointed out, the mere allotment of money is no guarantee of its implementation at all. Where is the machinary of implementation ?

So, as it is, this budget is, in our opinion, a big flop, a big flop all round : it has produced no kind of ripple or any kind of effect in the country. There is only the old, cut-and-ried humdrum method of doing it : putting the main burden on indirect taxtion, and then finding that there is so much of deficit and trying to cover a part of it by deficit financing, and leaving it at that. We do not find anything new in this. It is the maintenance of the old rotten status quo coupled with some burdens on the people. And all this talk about a thrust forward towards a new policy, institutional changes and so on so far is just nothing but talk, and this is a very ominous sign, I would say, on the morrow of this great electoral victory.

So, I would ask the Finance Minister, when he replies, to tell us something about his philosophy also : not only the budget proposals but the philosophy behind the budget, because this is what is on trial now, and this is what the people are going to become more conscious about. So, I would say that in this first test, on that score, the Government have failed and failed miserably. I hope that they will not continue on this same path, because, if they do, I would like to give them a friendly warning about the future.

श्रीमति सुभद्रा जोशी (चांदनी चौक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश किया है, उस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देना चाहती हूं । कुछ ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि हाउस में और हाउस के बाहर विरोधी जमातों को इस से कुछ बहुत निराशा सी हुई है । कुछ लोगों ने इस को फ्लाप कहा है और कुछ ने कुछ और । वे दिल से चाहते थे, और उन्होंने इस का बहुत प्रचार किया, कि बहुत जोर से टैक्स लगेंगे । लेकिन उन्होंने देखा कि बहुत जोर से टैक्स नहीं लगे हैं । तो इससे मालूम होता है कि चारों तरफ कुछ कुछ निराशा हुई । ऐसा भी खतरा दिखाई दे रहा था और यह कहा भी जा रहा था कि लोक सभा का सेशन देर में इसलिए हो रहा है कि सारे देश में चुनाव होने के बाद शायद बड़े जोर से सरकार टैक्स लगाने वाली है । वह टैक्स

[श्री मती सुभद्रा जोशी]

नही लगा और जितना खर्चा था चाहे वह पैसा युद्ध मे खर्च हुआ, चाहे वह बगला देश के शरणार्थियो पर खर्च हुआ, चाहे अब वह प्लान के लिए चाहिए था, इस सब को देखते हुए बहुत बडी रकम की उम्मीद हम लोग करते थे और उस के लिए वित्त मत्री अगर और भी टैक्स लगा देते तो चाहे उस का जितना बर्डेन पडता पर वह बिल्कुल नही मालूम होता क्योकि दुनिया जानती है कि इन चीजो पर कितना खर्च हुआ और कितना पैसा इन सब चीजो के लिए चाहिए, पर वह नही हुआ। कीमते नही बढी जितनी कि हर बजट के बाद जिस जिस पर टैक्स लगता है, उस की भी बढ जाती है और जिन पर नही लगता है उन की भी बढ जाती हैं। वह चीज नही हुई। इस के लिए मै उन को बधाई जरूर देती हू। फिर भी इसके साथ साथ मैं यह उन से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि जो मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स लगाया है उस को हटा देना चाहिए। मिट्टी के तेल के ऊपर टैक्स लगाने का कोई खास मतलब नही है और अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य साल्वे ने जो कारण बताए बात वही है कि किसी चीज मे कोई चीज मिला दी जाती है तो उस पर टैक्स लगाने से उसका मिलाना कोई रुक जायगा इस बात की संभावना नजर नही आती। छोटे आदमियो पर यह टैक्स पडेगा। यह सही बात है कि बहुत कम मिट्टी का तेल हर घर मे इस्तेमाल होता है। लेकिन फिर भी वह बहुत गरीब लोग है जो इसको इस्तेमाल करते है और वह कोशिश कर रहे है अपने जीवन मे परिवर्तन लाने के लिए मिट्टी के तेल को स्टोव मे स्तेमाल करे, तो उसके लिए उनको उत्साहित करना चाहिए। इसलिए मिट्टी के तेल पर से टैक्स वापस ले ले तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

इस बात के लिए भी मैं उन को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होने योजना पर बहुत बडी रकम खर्च के लिए बढा दी। पर मैं इस बात की ओर उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि यह बार बार जितना पैसा सोशल वेलफेयर के लिए रखा जाता है उस का इस्तेमाल होता ही नहीं है। सिर्फ यही नही कि देश के दूसरे हिस्सों मे बल्कि यहाँ भी हम को ऐसा लगता है कि सोशल वेलफेयर का महकमा बिलकुल फालतू समझा जाता है और उसकी तरफ किसी का कोई खास ध्यान नही जाता। जो पेंशन की स्कीम बनी है, ओल्ड एज पेंशन की हो या कोई हो, उस मे इतनी मुश्किल है, आप फार्म ले कर देखे, जो ओल्ड एज पेंशन का फार्म है, वह फार्म भरना इतना मुश्किल है, इतने लोगो के सर्टिफिकेट उसमे चाहिए कि अगर कोई बूढा या बुढिया इतने सर्टिफिकेट ला सकती है तो उस को तो आवश्यकता ही नही पडेगी पेंशन लेने की। तो वह पैसा इस्तेमाल नही होता है और दूसरे कामो मे लग जाता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूगी कि इस महकमे पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय और जो रकम रखी गई है यह देखा जाय कि उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होता है या नही होता है, यह पैसा सही तौर पर खर्च होता है या नही खर्च होता है। इसी तरह से जो पीने के पानी और बच्चो को खाना देने की योजना है वह योजना सब अच्छी अच्छी है, पर उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन देखने की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है।

स्लम क्लीअरेंस की तरफ मै वित्त मत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हू कि स्लम क्लीअरेंस को ऐसा समझा गया है कि गरीब लोगो और झोपडी वालो को अपनी आखो से ओझल कर देना ही स्लम क्लीअरेंस है। मै तो आशा करती हू और मैं सोचती हू कि सारे देश के लोग ऐसी तरक्की करते होगे कि जो लोग ऐसी खराब जगह मे बसे हो, उनके लिए अच्छी जगह बना कर वहां उनको आबाद कराने की कोशिश की जाय। लेकिन शहर से उन को अपनी नजरो से ओझल कर देना और उठा कर दस दस बीस बीस मील दूर फैंक देना और फिर वहां भी उनके लिए उतना ही खराब इंतजाम, ऊपर से आने जाने का किराया और उन के ऊपर लद जाय, बाप भी आए, बच्चे भी आए, बीवी भी आए, न वह इतना किराया खर्च कर सकते हैं और न फिर अपनी रोजी कमा सकते हैं। इस तरह उन को अच्छी जगह देने की कोशिश मे उन का रोजगार

भी चला जाता है। तो मैं स्लम क्लीअरेंस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि पैसा देना ही काफी नहीं है। कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि अच्छे मकान बना कर सबसिडाइज्ड करके उन को रहने को दिए जायें जो थ्योरी में तो रहता है सरकार के पास पर किया नहीं जाता है। उन को वही अच्छे मकान बना कर आबाद करने की कोशिश की जाय और तब स्लम क्लीअरेंस का कोई फायदा होगा। नहीं तो बेरोजगार वह लोग हो जाएंगे। यहां दिल्ली में आप ने देखा होगा कि आठ आठ बस दस मील दूर ले जा कर उन को फेंक दिया। न वहां से वह आ सकते है न काम कर सकते है। वहां जा कर वह भिखारी हो गए है उन के रहने की व्यवस्था भी कोई अच्छी नहीं है।

इसी तरह से कई करोड रुपये का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है और उसको छोड दिया गया है इसलिए कि जो इंडस्ट्रीज की हमारी पिछले दिनों में पालिसी रही है उससे उम्मीद है कि उसकी पूर्ति हो जायगी। क्योंकि 54 इंडस्ट्रीज की इजाजत दे दी गई है कि वह सामान बनाने की अपनी योग्यता को ज्यादा बढ़ाएं और इसी तरह से पिछले साल में जितने लाइसेंस दिए गए उन को देखते हुए भी मैं यह आशा करती हूं कि इंडस्ट्रीज में जब वृद्धि होगी तो उससे सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और यह जो अनकवर्ड एमाउंट छोड़ दिया गया है जिसका प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है शायद उस कमी को वह दूर कर सके। जब वह लाइसेंस दिए जा रहे थे तो कुछ विरोधी जमातों ने और जनसंघ वालो ने कहा कि सरकार यह जो लाइसेंस दे रही है वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के काम के लिए इस्तेमाल होंगे। पर आज देश के लोग देखेंगे कि यह कांग्रेस ने इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश नहीं की। अगर वह इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं चलाई जाती तो और टैक्स लगा कर इस रुपये की कमी को पूरा करना पड़ता। इसलिए इस के साथ जो इंडस्ट्रीज की पालिसी है मुझे उम्मीद है कि उससे वित्त मंत्री जी इस पैसे की कमी बहुत पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

फारेन एड के बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि जो बाहर से एड आती है, यह बधाई की बात है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने एक सख्त कदम उठाकर और अपनी आजाद पालिसी को निभा कर इस बात की परवाह नहीं की कि बाहर से कुछ मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है और कुछ रुपया जो अमेरिका ने बन्द कर दिया उसके लिए भी कोई अफसोस नहीं है, वह भी मैं समझती हूं कि इस देश की जान छूटी लाखों पाए, बहुत अच्छा हुआ। पर मुझे अभी भी यह कहना है कि जो रुपया अभी भी बाहर से आए उस पर बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आज मैंने अखबार में देखा कि यू एस ए का जो जनरल एकाउंटिंग आफिस है उन्होंने रिपोर्ट की है कि लाओस में मेडिकल और हैल्थ सर्विसेज के नाम पर जो रुपया दिया जाता रहा उसको सी० आइ० ए० ने अपने राजनैतिक काम के लिए इस्तेमाल किया। यहां भी हमने देखा जिन दिनों में ईस्ट पाकिस्तान जो अब बंगला देश बन गया है, वहां के शरणार्थी आ रहे थे तो बंगला देश के रेफ्यूजीज के लिए बहुत बडी बडी रकम आई लेकिन वह वहां पर फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल की गई और लोगों को बहकाने के लिए, गलत तरफ ले जाने के लिए उस रुपये का इस्तेमाल हुआ। तो हमारे देश में जो भी बाहर के पैसे से स्कीम बने, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगी कि उसका सारा इंतजाम, सारी देखभाल, सारा काम सीधे अपनी सरकार के हाथ में होना चाहिए। बाहर वालों के हाथ से नहीं होना चाहिये। नहीं तो, फेमिली प्लानिंग में बहुत सी जगह हमने देखा कि गाइड करने के बहाने या प्रोजेक्ट बनाने के बहाने दुनिया भर के पते वह इकट्ठा कर लेते है और फिर उनको कांटैक्ट करके कोशिश करते हैं कि अपने ख्यालात उन लोगों में डालें और हमारे देश के खिलाफ जो नीति पड़तों है उस के लिए उनको इस्तेमाल करें।

एक आखीरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमको अभी मालूम हुआ कि बाहर के कोलैबोरेशन से कुछ यहां पर कारखाने खोलने का विचार

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

है। विचार तो अच्छा है पर फिक्र यही है और इस बात की देखभाल करनी चाहिए। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वहां जो मशीनें इस्तेमाल नहीं होती हैं या वहां जो चीजें काम में नहीं आती हैं वह यहां पर लाकर लगा दें और धीरे धीरे वह मिक मिल यहां बन जायं, और हमारे ऊपर उनका बोझा पड़ जाय। उस के बाद अगर सरकार उनको ले तो कम्पेन्सेशन के बहाने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया लेने की कोशिश करें। अगर फारेन कोलाबोरेशन से कुछ बनाना है तो इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि चेन्ज करने, रेनोवेशन वगैरह का क्या इन्तजाम होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी अर्ज करूंगी कि सरकार को एक प्रायोरिटी लिस्ट बनानी चाहिए कि किन किन चीजों के कोलाबोरेशन की इजाजत दी जाएगी किन चीजों की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी। यह लिस्ट पहले से तैयार होनी चाहिए, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि विदेशी लोग यहां आ कर हम को राय दें कि क्या करें और क्या न करें।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि कैरोसीन, फर्टिलाइजर और पम्पिंग सैटों पर जो टैक्स लगाये गए हैं उन पर फिर से गौर करें। इन चीजों में आप को ज्यादा सहूलियत देनी चाहिए, इन छोटे-मोटे टैक्सों से हमें बहुत ज्यादा रकम भी नहीं मिल रही है, इन के लगाने से हमारी तरक्की में कुछ दिक्कत आयेगी, इस लिए इन को वापस लेना चाहिये। जहां आप ने आम जनता का इतना ख्याल किया है, वहां थोड़ा सा और ख्याल कर लें, तो ज्यादा उचित रहेगा।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सौंधी (जमशेद पुर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने बगैर किसी किस्म का बजट गरीब जनता पर डाले इस बजट को पेश किया। इस बजट से हमारे गरीब तबके पर ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ेगा। जो डैफिसिट इस बजट में है, वह टैक्स इवैजन, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को रोकने और टैक्स एरियर्स को वसूल करने से पूरा हो सकता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि टैक्स इवैजन को सख्ती से चैक करना चाहिये। जो लोग टैक्स इवैड करते हैं या ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं, उन के साथ बहुत सख्ती से पेश आना चाहिये। जहां तक इन्कम टैक्स एरियर्स के कलैक्शन का ताल्लुक है, मिनिस्टर साहब को देखना चाहिए कि सख्ती से एरियर्स वसूल किये जायें। इस सिलसिले में अपने महकमे को ज्यादा पावर्स देनी चाहिए ताकि वे जरूरत पड़ने पर सर्च और सीजर्स कर सकें। इस सिलसिले में आपको अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में तबदीली लानी चाहिये। आप अपनी गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी को थोड़ा गीअर-अप करें ताकि उन लोगों को जो टैक्सों की चोरी करते हैं, उनको पकड़ा जा सके जो करप्ट आफिसर्ज हैं, चाहे इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के हों या फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट के हों, उन के खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। अगर कोई अफसर करप्ट प्रैक्टिस में पकड़ा जाये, तो उसको फौरन डिस्मिस कर देना चाहिये।

15 52 hrs.

[SHRI R. D BHANDARI *in the Chair*]

हमारी गवर्नमेंट की एग्रीकल्चरल पालिसी बहुत अच्छी है। किसानों को क्रैडिट भी मिल रहा है। मगर जो एग्रीकल्चरल टैक्स की लैवी है, उस को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में न देकर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सीधे अपने हाथ में ले, ताकि इस टैक्स के बारे में तमाम स्टेट्स में यूनिफार्मिटी कायम हो सके।

कैरोसीन तेल के बारे में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस लैवी को बिल्कुल हटा न सकें तो इस को 6 पैसे से घटा कर 2 पैसे कर दें, क्योंकि यह टैक्स गरीबों पर ही पड़ता है। यह ठीक है कि कैरोसीन तेल का इस्तेमाल एडल्ट्रेशन में होने लगा है, लेकिन ऐसे मामलों को सरकार को एडल्ट्रेशन करने वालों को पकड़ना चाहिए और सख्त सजा देनी चाहिये। मगर जब यह लग ही चुका है तो इस को घटा कर दो पैसे कर देना चाहिये।

जो लोग ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं, उन पर सख्ती से एक्शन लेना चाहिए। इस की वजह से सरकार की आमदनी पर धक्का लगता है। आप को ऐसे कानून बनाने चाहिये कि जो आदमी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करता पकडा जाए, उस को लाइफ इम्प्रीजनमेंट देनी चाहिये। अगर हो सके तो एक-आध आदमी को शूट करने में भी कोई हर्ज नही है ताकि ऐसी एक्जाम्पल्ज सैट हो जाय कि लोग ऐसे काम करना बन्द कर दें।

हमारे यहा जमशेदपुर मे एक बडा शरीफ आदमी है, मोटरो के काम मे उस की मौनोपली है, टाटा मर्सिडिज बेन्ज की एजेन्सी नार्थ बिहार (मिथला), ओम उडीसा (उत्कल) नाम से है, और कई जगहो की एजेन्सी भी है, और वे आज भी मोटरे ब्लेक मार्किट मे बेचते है। कुछ साल पहले जब वालन्ट्री डिस्कलोजर की बात आई थी, कई लाख रुपयो का वालन्ट्री डिस्कलोजर उस ने किया था, जिस से कइ लाख रुपया गवर्नमेंट को मिले थे। मैं चाहता हू कि ब्लेक मनी के इस किस्म के वालन्ट्री डिस्कलोजर को एन्क्रेज नही करना चाहिये और जब भी ऐसे कैसज पकडे जाये, उन के खिलाफ़ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

इन्कम टैक्स के कैसज को रिओपन करने के लिये कोई टाइम लिमिट नही होनी चाहिए, इकम टैक्स आफिसर को शक पडने पर किसी भी केस को किसी भी वक्त रिओपन करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

श्री माथुर झालदार (मथुरापुर): हाउस मे कोरम नही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon Member may resume his seat. The quorum is being challenged. Let the quorum bell be rung Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सौंधी: चैयरमैन साहब, जो फिल्म आर्टिस्ट हैं और फिल्म प्रोडयूसर्ज हैं, इन के बीच जो एग्रीमेंटस होते हैं, वे एग्रीमेंटस कोर्ट में एक्सीक्यूट होने चाहिए और उस की सर्टिफाइड कापी इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट को दी जानी चाहिए ताकि सरकार को भी उन एग्रीमेंटस का पता लग सके कि उन्होने कितने रुपये का आपस मे एग्रीमेंट किया है। इन लोगो के पास ब्लैक का बहुत सारा धन जमा हो जाता है, लेकिन इस किस्म की कार्यवाही से उस को रोकने मे मदद मिलेगी।

दूसरे—जो टैक्स इवेडर्स है उनको किसी किस्म का क्रेडिट नही मिलना चाहिए। किसी भी बैंक मे उन को क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज बिल्कुल नही मिलनी चाहिए, कोई सिम्पैथी उनके साथ नही रहनी चाहिए।

16 hrs.

स्टेट लाटरीज पर जो टैक्स लगाया हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक है इसके साथ ही मै यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बाहर की लाटरीज है जैसे सिक्किम की लाटरी है उस पर भी टैक्स लागू होना चाहिए।

सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट हैल्थ स्कीम के मातहत अस्पतालो मे जो बहुत सारा पैसे का नुकसान होता है उसको चैक किया जाना चाहिए। वहा पर दवाओं का दुरुपयोग होता है और बहुत सारी दवाइया चोरी चली जाती है। इसको रोकने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट हैल्थ स्कीम जो इलाहाबाद, कलकत्ता और दूसरी जगहो पर लागू है वह जमशेदपुर और दूसरे बडे शहरो मे भी लागू होनी चाहिए क्योकि वहा पर भी बहुत सारे सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज काम करते हैं। इसके साथ ही डाक्टरो के ट्रान्सफर भी टाइमली होने चाहिए। अगर कोई डाक्टर एक डिस्पेंसरी मे 8-8 साल तक रह जाते हैं तो वे मनमानी करने लगते है और गुप्त रूप से बहुत सारी चीजें करने लगते है। अक्सर देखा जाता है कि अस्पताल और डिस्पेंसरीज के बारे मे पब्लिक की जो कम्प्लेन्ट्स होती हैं उन पर वह ध्यान नही देते।

[श्री स्वर्ण सिंह सीखी]

यहां तक कि एम पीज की कम्प्लेन्ट्स पर भी वे कोई ध्यान नही देते हैं । कोई एम्बुलैंस मागता है तो दो घंटे तक एम्बुलैंस ही नही आती, अगर एम्बुलैंस आती भी है तो उसमे स्ट्रेचर नही होता । इसी तरह से अस्पतालो मे कई बाते होती हैं जो चैक होनी चाहिए ।

सी० पी० एम० के सदस्य ने अपने भाषण मे फ्यूडल इन्ट्रेस्ट्स आफ कांग्रेस मिनिस्टर्स, तथा एम० पीज, सेल्फ सफीशिएन्सी, सेल्फ रेलायन्स, सोशलिज्म, लाइसैंसिंग और अनएम्प्लायमेंट जैसी बाते कही लेकिन यह सब इनकी मनगढत बाते है । इनका काम तो कोई न कोई बात लेकर हम लोगो का विरोध करना ही होता है लेकिन इनकी खुद की करतूते क्या हैं वह सामने नही रखते ।

इन सब बातो को हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को देखना चाहिए । जहा जहा रुपया चोरी होता है उसको पकडे । इसके साथ ही मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad) Mr Chairman, probably Shri Y B Chavan is the first Finance Minister in the history of free India who has acquired the unique distinctiction of producing a sensible, sober and balanced yet the biggest ever Rs 6,800-crore Budget This Budget has managed to meet the additional burden of defence and assistance to Bangla Desh without sacrificing the developmental goals The Government's revenues are buoyant, its foreign exchange resources are at a comfortable level , the State's food granaries are bulging and the bank deposits have scaled a new peak No economist in the country can afford to deny that this Budget is largely growth oriented and will ensure economic stability.

The first and formost charge on the exchequer must be to ensure national security and sovereignty of our motherland. Still there are countries interested to reverse the course of history The Chou-Nixon Communique has convinced me of another Indo-Pak confrontation I take this opportunity of paying my tribute to the jawans and for the excellent coordination of the three wings of our Defence forces and we must do everything possible which helps the jawans to defend our frontiers.

We spent on Defence in 1970-71, Rs 1408 crores That the budgetary provisions would now be kept at the same level has been widely appreciated The Bangladesh assistance amounting to Rs 200 crores has also been welcomed in the country

At the moment, I would also urge upon the Finance Minister to make all necessary financial allocations for manufacturing an atom bomb so that we, as a nation, are not required to fall under one or the other nuclear umberella in the world

Secondly, the budgetary provisions for development are now raised from Rs 1455 crores to Rs 1787 crores that is, by Rs 332 crores or 1/4th of the total plan That is to be appreciated because this is the one thing which will take the country forward

At the moment, both defence and development are equally vital if we are keen to free our people from threat of external aggression and also to free our people from the bondage of poverty and unemployment During the last three years, the Finance Minister made an allocation of Rs 1190 crores on social welfare But it is rather surprising that only Rs 180 crores have been utilited during the last three year, It is neither mob lisation nor allocation of resources but it is the utilisation of resources which can make the country move forward Therefore, the first and foremost emphasis we need to lay is on utilisation, a judicial utilisation of our resources.

Thirdly, I welcome the Budget largely for the reason that personal and corporate incomes have remained untouched It is equally true that in the fourth plan, the tax limit has been placed at Rs. 2100 crores for the whole 5-year period. But during the first three years of the plan the Government had raised more than Rs. 2300 crores During the last one year, the Finance Minister presented three Budgets and thus raised more then Rs. 500 crores. The Finance Minister has already acquired a dubious distinction of being the biggest fundraiser among India's Finance Ministers

while he has raised Rs. 183 crores in this Budget. I feel, if we see the tax yield during the last one year, the whole nation had reasonably expected him to declare a tax-holiday at last for this year so that from the burdens which had been placed on the common man during the last three years, could promise the common man a little sigh of relief.

I am sure, the Finance Minister could have raised ample resources by raising adequate return from the public sector or by reducing the non-plan expenditure or by speedier tax collection. But I am rather surprised to know that the Finance Minister has not yet applied his mind to these problems by which he can raise ample resources.

It is equally true that in the Budget, the corporate sector would be providing Rs. 4 0 crores. It is almost certain that during the next one year, the corporate sector would itself give at least Rs. 550 crores, that is, an addition of Rs. 70 crores. I am certain that if he had not brought these additional taxation proposals, he could have produced Rs. 183 crores by these measures. I would plead with the Finance Minister that we have reached a point when we must abolish refugee surcharge which he had placed last year with a understanding that this surcharge would be withdrawn the moment the refugees went back. We would like to have a categorical assurance from the Finance Minister that the refugee surcharge would be withdrawn in a period of two or three months. I would also plead with him that while government revenues are in such a comfortable position they would have much more than what he has mentioned in the Budget- the surcharge on personal and corporal incomes should also be withdrawn.

The Finance Minister has talked a great deal in terms of radical and bold programme for growth and social justice. But it is rather unfortunate that the present Government has been following no economic policy whatsoever for the last 25 years, and if there is any policy, it is negative in character which has produced nothing but perpetuation of poverty, rising prices. large unemployment, much dependence on foreign aid and, above all, corruption. This is stagnation, rather than growth, which is the key-word of the government's economic thinking,

We have also tlaked a great deal of self-relianee. It is true that the recent evetns have brought urgency that we must reduce our dependence on foreign aid. Eeonomic growth cannot be bought on a platter by the miracle of foreign aid. It implies death-knell of local initiative and enterprise. Prof. Peter Bauer, a Londan economist, who had visited India recently, said that " foreign aid is not a social condition of development and is unlikely to promote it substantially". There is a lot of humbug and hypocrisy in foreign aid. We have found that fareign aid is always with strings attached, no foreign aid can ever be without strings. If it is so, than we have got no other choice but to depend on our own resources. Today India, as a nation, is better equipped than ever before to be economically self-reliant. But there are several pre-conditions to it if we are really keen to move forward towards building a self-reliant economy in this country, First and foremost, we must have a sound and vigorous economy; secondly, efficient utilisation of resources; thirdly, a reasonably high level of savings and investment; fourthly, a responsible administration and efficient management to ensure international campetitiveness, and finally, above all, a degree of discipline and hard work.

In the Budget, the Finance Minister has included foreign aid as a very important item. that we would receive Rs, 383 crores during the next year, which includes Rs. 137 crores from the United States, I would request the Government not to accept any aid from any country, particularly from the United States in view of the new political situation and the climate prevailing in the world, Therefore, we should do everything possible to build a self-reliant economy. How can we do that ?

The Finance Minister, it seems to me, has almost forgottrn about exports, Export industries today need all possible fiscal incentives so that we promote our exports. He has talked a great deal about import substitution but. in fact, he has done nothing in respect of export promotion or import substitution. If he wants the industrial growth to reach 8 or 10 per cent growth

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

target—it is the target mentioned in the fourth Plan—then, during the next year, we have to import goods worth more than 2500 million dollars and export goods worth 2200 million dollars and the deficit of 300 million dollars is to be met, How are we going to meet this deficit ? Therefore, I suggest this. We have got foreign exchange reserves which are rather in a most comfortable position. They are meant to be utilised in critical times, and I see no reason why those reserves should not be utilised at a time when we find that the economy needs imports very badly.

Furthermore, if we really want to reduce or stop our imports in respect of fertilisers and all those items on which the Finance Minister has placed heavy duties, then there is no other choice but that steel and fertiliser plants must raise their utilisation capacity, At the moment, only 35 per cent of the capacity is being utilised. If we are not in a mood or are not in a position to raise the utilisation capacity from 35 to 85 per cent in the next year, than I am afraid we cannot meet the trade gap, and that means that we would still need foreign aid.

At the moment, I know, the Government is having a new thinking on the question of attracting foreign capital which is another way of meeting the trade gap. But, are we really keen ? Are we clear in our minds that these foreign investors who want to come to India are really welcome ? My own impression is that the Government have given an impression that the foreign investors from all parts of the world are not really welcome. This policy of foreign collaboration, of foreign investment is to be changed if we really want this trade gap to be reduced and if we want to rely on our own resources.

At the moment, this country has acquired a self-confidence, a sence of aggressive nationlism. This spirit of Swadeshi should be inculcated among the people of country and I really do not see any reason why we can't be really self-reliant so far as the economic structure of this country is concerned. But the people are expecting the Government to come forward with certain proposals. The people are really in a mood to come forward to see that the imports into this country are reduced as much as possible.

The Finance Minister and the politicians in this country, irrespective of political affiliations, are talking a great deal in terms of social justice. But we really do not know what is the yardstick to measure whether economic disparities are growing or are being reduced. How just is the justice ? That is the question which is being asked by the common man. We know that at times it is stated that social justice essentially implies a large number of social weifare schemes or legislation, price stability and large employment potential. It is true that the common man in this country hardly needs doles to be distributed. He wants emloyment. He want work to be given to him so that he can purchase the essential items of consumption at reasonable prices. But, unfortunately, this Government, while it is committed to price stability, is pursuing a policy which aims at increasing prices. Steadfastly during the last 26 years, this Government has followed an inflationary policy which has resulted in rising prices all through. All the assurances which have been given by the Ministers year after year or by the officials after presentation of the budget are all humbug and in fact, the common man in this country refuses to remain in a fool's paradise that any increase in excise duties on steel or on fertilisers or on kerosene will not help in rising prices. Therefore, all the talk of holding the price-line in this country is almost a myth. So long as we do not pay the required attention to the wage-line, to the profit-line and to the tax-line. we are self-defeating on all these points. It is very good to talk like this, but, in fact, we, parliamentarians, we, as representatives of the people, are betraying the whole nation on the question of rising prices.

We are told that during the last one year, the prices have gone up only by 4.9%. I do not trust this figure offered by the Government of India. I feel some mischief is being done at some level. It cannot be that the prices have gone up only by 4.9 points. We know that the price increase, according to the Government figures. have gone up to 230 at 1951 prices, and deficit financing has gone to Rs. 3581 crores in a period of 20 years. The whole process of cost-push inflation will naturally result in

rising prices by at least 10% during the next one year. That is very simple to understands, I am sure that no economist in this country can afford to differ on this point that the Budget is entirely inflationery in character. On the other hand, we talk so much of a large employment potential and of eradicating poverty. But, actually, what have we done ? In the last Budget, the Finance Minister had provided Rs. 50 crores for creating rural jobs. But, what has actually happened to these Rs. 50 crores ?

The schemes for rural employment, amounting Rs. 46 crores were approved while only Rs. 3 crores have been utilised. If you go into this matter of rural employment you will find hardly anything has been done to improve the situation. We find exactly the same situation in rural area on which existed in this country 26 years ago.

It has been described as anti-kisan budget, largely for the reason that the fertilizer duty has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent and a duty at the rate of 10 per cent has been levied on power driven pumps. It is a tax on scientific farming. On the one hand, it is urged that we should have scientific farming so that we may be self-reliant in farm output. On the other hand, we are taxing scientific farming, We will not be surprised if the industrial scene is repeated in the agricultural sector also, and it may be that during the next few years we will be faced with the situation of agricultural stagnation. What we talk of green revolution may in fact turn out to be a red revolution. The Finance Minister claims himself to be redical and progressive but he relishes the idea of hitting the common man. The additional duty of Rs. 59.75 per kilo-litre on kerosene would really be a great hardship to the poor and I demand that this duty must be withdrawn, if they really want to claim that they are really socialists. Otherwise the people of the whole country will come to know that this Government only talks of socialism but does nothing, to relieve the burden of the weaker sections of the community.

Sir, I have been repeatedly urging that the exemption limit on the lowest income groups must be raised. We have been urging that this limit must be raised to Rs. 7500. I sincerely hoped that the Finance Minister would have included this to help the poorer sections of our community, but it is surprising that we have found nothing like that in his Budget.

Sir, self-reliance and social justice are very vital for any economic system and the key to both lies in a higher growth rate. We should see what has happened to our concept of self-reliance and social justice and to what extent we have been able to provide relief to the common man of the country.

We are sorry to find that the Finance Minister has not made any alternative fiscal concession which is very necessary for industrial revival. When he withdrew the development rebate. The corporate surcharge, on the other hand, has been raised by 5 per cent which is likely to yield Rs. 30 crores in a year, though this is place at Rs. 9 crores in the Budget. So, I feel that the Finance Minister should better consider the grant of certain fiscal incentives if he is really keen on industrial revival. This budget has provided an opportunity for enunciating a dynamic policy, but surprisingly and unfortunately he has missed the bus while presenting this Budget. This Budget really lacks a distinct sense of direction and reveals no particular strategy for growth and social justice. There is no significant spur in savings or investment. In the Fourth Plan it is very clearly indicated that the rate of investment expressed as percentage of net domestic product should increase by about one-third and the rate of domestic saving by no less than half, between 1968-69 and 1973-74 There has been no perceptible increase in the rate of either of the two and the rate of investment is still no more than about 9.5 per cent of NDP. The projected rate of savings in 1973-74 is likely to remain at the same level as at the beginning of the fourth plan period.

Sir, savings and investment is the crux of the whole economic development which really shows that at present we have a dismal picture and the budget, I may say, really does nothing to halt and reverse the recent slippage in the tone of the entire economy.

The Finance Minister has preferred to rely entirely on larger Plan outlays on the

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

expansion of the public sector as a catalyst of industrial activity. But he has forgotten to appreciate that this sector unfortunately has failed to utilise the installed capacity or to generate the surpluses. I wish that his pious hopes that this sector as catalyst of industrial activity would be realised.

It is also to be mentioned that the net savings in the public sector have declined sharply from over 2.7 per cent of the net domestic product in 1965-66 to a little over one per cent in 1970-71. Marginal rate of savings in the public sector was almost negative during the last four years. This must strike to any one as an extravagant flight to fancy even in normal circumstances. At the moment, it is equally true that the Government had issued such a large number of licences to the industry and the industrialists must share the responsibility to meet the challenge for reviving the whole industrial activity.

We have heard the speeches today about the Wanchoo Committee's report. It is really unfortunate that aspersions have been cast on a man like Mr. justice Wanchoo who is really a very distinguished jurist of our country. He has presented a very useful document, and it is for Government to consider this way or that way. Black money, as the committee has mentioned, must be unearthed. It is almost tainted money and it has really put a premium on vulgar and ostentatious display of wealth. We must do everything posible to unearth black money in this country and the Wanchoo Committee has recommended four measures which I would also like to mention for the consideration of the Finance Minister. The first is a change in the existing administrative arrangements on searches and seizures and plugging loopholes in the existing laws. The second is the appointment of an expert group to enquire into the utility of the existing controls and licence-permit system and the elimination of those that are no longer considered essential. The third is a through overhaul and streamlining of the intelligence wing of the Income-tax Department, and finally, the committee has said that it is neither the demonetisation of hundred rupee notes nor the nationalisation of the import-export trade but it is the reduction in tax rates which can help in unearthing black money in this country. We must understand this very clearly, because a large number of efforts have been made during the last so many years in this regard, and yet black money has been growing every day.

During my recent visit to the European countries, I was rather amazed to find a high growth rate in West Germany and Sweden. How have they achieved this high growth rate ? It it due to nothing but the fact that they have allowed free and full expression to the creative energies of the people. There is hardly in those countries whom you would find on the roads. Nobody is unemployed, and everybody has an income of more than Rs. 1800 a month. This is the type of society which they have created.

In our country, the Congress Party has received a massive mandate to redeem the pledges to hasten social and economic reforms and to create a situation in which they would be eble to create a large employment potential, in any case, not less than 5 million jobs a year. I know that this task is stupendous and it is a very difficult task, but I am sure that if the present administrative machinery is overhauled, our economy can certainly surge forward and we can make efforts to bring down the cost per unit which is the crux of the entire problem, and I hope that they will do this and thereby do a little justice to the Daridranarayan.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : The Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is, in a sense, a hangover of the budget presented last year. The budget proposals have been framed mainly to fill up the gaps created in our economy by the happenings in Bangla Desh. Our help and assistance rendered to the cause of Bangla Desh have borne fruit. In the last general election, our party received a massive mandate. Our party had given promises to the masses and the budget proposals should be in tune with the promises given and the mandate received.

It is heartening to note that in spite of heavy expenditure on refugees and for the defence of our motherland, our develop-

mental activities have not been abandoned It goes to the credit of the masses that the price line remains somehow stable As the Finance Minister has rightly pointed out, the effects of the Past few months will still continue and we should examine the budget in that context

The task of a Finance Minister is not a pleasant one He has to open the purses of unwilling owners to mobilise resources, resources for growth and development There are various ways for resource mobilisation. I would like to name only a few first savings, second loans third taxation I think there is sufficient inducement for savings Our savings target is achieved

I do not like to speak about loans My friend, Shri Panigrahi, has dealt with the snbject We are now in a sense able to do without foreign loans Therefore, I want to term the budget as one with a promise of economic self-reliance,

Taxation is a necessity for mobilisation of resources It is also an instrument to bring about economic and social justice To achieve this end, there should be orientation of policies. This can be seen since 1970 As the Banking Commission says

> "Commercial banks have been m inly concerned w th certain, and to some extent, mid term financing of non agricultural activities "

After nationalisation more attention is paid to the priority sector, agriculture, hitherto neglected

This is orientation of policy in a sensc The figure of credit in agriculture has risen from Rs. 184 crores in 1969 to Rs 387 5 crores in 1971.

The scope of direct taxation has been narrowed down. Only the small urban sector has been taxed The vast rural sector is left out. I am not pleading for taxing the rural sector. What I want to say that the condition of the rural sector is such that it cannot be taxed Therefore, more attention should be paid to the rural sector It has to be nurtured so that resource mobilisation from the rural sector in future is possible.

The growth in the economy in certain sector has been slackening in last year. This has been admitted by the Finance Minister. He wants to counterbalance it, but does not say how far it is counterbalanced In his budget speech, he has said

> "Many of our basic industries, notably steel, fertilisers are operating below capacity."

This admission is surely lamentable. These are the industries reserved and allotted to the public sector What is wrong there ? What is the deficiency there ? To me, as I see it, nobody is accountable for the failure of the public sector Unless the accountability is fixed, the public sector cannot function properly Therefore, it would be the first and foremost duty of the Government to fix the accountability

As taxation is an instrument of bringing about economic justice, the growth has to be accompanied with social justice also It is heartening to know that the budget provides for bringing about social justice. The lump sum provision of Rs 125 crores to cover the requirment of rural water supply, rural home sites, slum clearance and improvement, primary education and schemes for the educated unemployed is a good one If this scheme is properly implemented, I think we shall see a new face of society

Expansion of primary education not only removes illiteracy, but it will also provide employment to thousands of educated young men and women

Then, I would just like to refer to the levy on kerosene Last year, during the discussion of the budget proposals, one hon, Member stated that kerosene as a petroleum product has been taxed, and the hon Finance Minister was prompt enough to correct that "kerosene has not been taxed " We presumed that he is eager to leave kerosene alone, but it is surprising that six paise is the levy on a litre of kerosene now Kerosene is used as a fuel and used in machinery in urban areas But kerosene is the only means of illumination in the countryside, particularly in States like Assam, Orissa, etc., where there is no rural electrification at all.

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

The housewife in the countryside burns a small kerosene lamp to illuminate her small cottage, and the men after their day's hard labour and the childern after their play sit around it and carry on their work-the men with their small handicraft and the childern with their studies. The kerosene lamp burning dimly helps them. We are going to provide compulsory primary education up to the age age group of 11 by 1975. Should the Government deprive the rural childern from learning the three R's, that is, reading, writing and arithmetic by loving tax on the only means of illumination the kerosene ? Should the Government push the childern of the rural reas from light to darkness, whereas we recite *Tamaso Ma Jyotirgumaya ?* We want to lead us from darkness upto light.

In this context, I would like to mention the price of kerosene in Assam. Assam produces crude oil and supplies about 20 per cent of the total petroleum consumption in the country. The price of kerosene is the highest in Assam, and the price of petroleum is also the highest in Assam. What is the logic and the reason behind it, I fail to understand. I hope the Government and the Finance Minister will give serious attention to this aspect.

Sir, it is stated that a good amount remains as tax arrears, and that there is tax evasion also. There should be a vigorous policy to hunt but the black money. In under-invoicing and over-invoicing, black money plays a prominent part, and in this way black money increases day by day. It is a vicious circle. If there is one crore of rupees of black money today, it will increase to Rs. 2 crores tomorrow. Therefore Government should devise new methods to detect the operation of black money ;

One of the reasons, as I see it, for hiding income is the basic fear in human mind that they shall have to part with their entire income. They earn money by putting in hard labour and if they are to pay a major amount as tax, there will be nothing for them. This fear has to be removed. Unless this fear is removed, there will be a tendency on the part of some human beings to hide their income and thereby deceive the Government. Therefore, the income tax department should act as an adviser and educator, and not as policeman.

I shall now refer to Assam. Social justice means reducing economic gaps that exist between man and man, Similarly it also means bringing different regions of the country almost to an equal level of economic or industrial development. If certain regions lag behind in economic or industrial development, it will serve only as a backlog to the country's progress. This aspect has to be looked into in the interest of the entire country, and not of particular State.

It is in this context that I refer to the eastern region, where industrial development is lagging behind though it has vast potential and resources. The potential is not developed and the resources cannot play their full part ; they are not mobilised or ploughed back for the benefit of the people of that region.

It has been stated on many occasion that the development of the eastern region depends entirely on the transport system, that is, the railways. My friends from Assam have dealt with the subject on the Railway Budget and therefore, I do not want to go into it. I simply want to give one instance. While people in other parts of the country pay 30 or 35 paise for a killo of salt a commodity, which is an essential item for even the poorest of the poor, it is sold at 80 or 100 paise per kilo in Assam, because of transport difficulty. Assam produces tea and jute which earn a lot of foreign exchange but the growers do not get remunerative prices. The Finance Minister has in his Budget speech stated that the specialexcise duty will be merged with basic excise duty, It is a good proposals. The States will get a share of it. In this connection, I want to point out that the central excise duty on tea levied on tea grown in upper Assam is 3 or 4 times more than the excise duty levied on tea grown in other parts of the country. This discrimination should be removed.

Assam is an agricultural State ; its economic depends upon cultivation. But Assam is a perennial victim of floods. The Brahmapurtra Commission has been constituted but not adequate funds have been given for its proper functioning. If the

Finance Minister wants to save Assam from the ravages of flood, he must Provide adequate funds for the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission.

16.44 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL *in the Chair*]

There has been no appreciable change in the employment position in the past twenty years in Assam.

During the period 1951-61,ten years, the percentage of employment was 63.8 cultivators, 3 6 per cent agricultural lobourers and 32.6 per cent engaged otherwise. The corresponding figure far the subsequent ten years, 1961-71 are 56 4, 9 4 and 30.2. There has been no change in the pattern during these two decades. There is great pressure on land ; the number of landless people has increased.

That is why the percentage of agricultural labour rose from 3.6 to 9 4 per cent, almost treble. The economy of Assam has not progressed or developed. If economic development cannot be diversified, there cannot be employment avenues. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the Finance Minister should take this aspect into consideration.

In this connection, banking facilities should be mentioned. Commercial Banks in Assam and Meghalaya have only 136 officers, that is 1.1 per cent of the total banking officers in the country. They serve and everage of 1,71,000 people. The figure is the highest so far as the number of people is concerned, and the lowest so far as the number of offices is concerned. This snail's rate of progress in the opening of branches of Banks in rural areas in the Eastern region hampers economic growth. Only if there is a scheme for opening more branches and providing more facilities to the agriculturists and industrialists, will Assam and the Eastern region prosper, and only in that case will India prosper.

With these words, I support the Budget proposals.

श्री माणेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जिस प्रकार का संतुलित बजट पेश किया है, उसका देश के लगभग हर एक वर्ग ने, हर तरह के लोगों ने, स्वागत किया है । बंगला देश की समस्या, "गरीबी हटाओ" अभियान के लिए योजना और पिछली भीषण बाढ के बाद सहायता-कार्य पर जिस तरह से व्यय करना पडा, उसको देखते हुए इस बात की बड़ी शंका की जा रही थी कि देश पर टैक्स बहुत बढ़ेंगे । लेकिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उस से वे सब शंकाएं निर्मूल साबित हुई हैं ।

कुछ चीजे ऐसी है, जो सर्व-साधारण से सम्बन्ध रखती है । खेती की तरफ लोगो का थोडा सा रुझान हुआ है और वे उसमे दिलचस्पी लेने लगे है । इसलिए पम्पिंग सेटों और उर्वरक पर जो टैक्स लगा है, लोग उसके औचित्य को नही समझ पा रहे है । यही स्थिति मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में भी है । यह बात सभी को मालूम है कि अमीर से मिट्टी के तेल का उपयोग गरीब लोग गावो मे करते है । माना कि पेट्रोल की जगह पर कुछ लोग उसका प्रयोग करके इसकी खपत बढाते है । लेकिन ऐसे लोगो पर अधिक भार डालने के लिए सर्व-साधारण पर भार डाला जाना उचित नही कहा जा सकता है । मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस मामले पर विचार करे । अल्यूमिनियम के बर्तन ही आज गरीबो के सहारे है । अब भी पीतल के बर्तन चल रहे है न फूल के बर्तन चल रहे है और न दूसरे कोई भी बर्तन चल रहे है जिनका गरीब लोग उपयोग करे । छोटे छोटे बर्तन अल्यूमिनियम के गरीब लोग क्या मध्यम श्रेणी तक के लोगो के घरो मे इस्तेमाल हो रहे है । इस पर भी टैक्स बढाना किसी तरह उचित नही कहा जा सकता है । सरकार ने जैसा पहले निश्चय किया था, जो अपनी नीति निर्धारित की थी कि गरीबी हटाओ के सिलसिले मे अभियान चलाया जाय उस गरीबी हटाने के सिलसिले में.....

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदया, मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, सदन में गण-पूर्ति नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदया : घंटी बज रही है।... अब कोरम हो गया है, माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : गरीबी हटाओ आन्दोलन को मैं समझता हू कि इससे सबसे ज्यादा बल मिलेगा यदि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के विकास के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय। हमारे देश की सबसे अधिक आबादी आज भी गावो मे पडी हुई है। गावो के विकास के लिए जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए उतना दिया नही गया है। अब उस तरफ कुछ ध्यान गया है। हम लोग इस बात को महसूस करते है कि अगर गाव गाव मे पक्की सडके पहुच जाय, घर घर मे बिजली पहुचा दी जाय और कृषि योग्य जितनी जमीन है उस पर सिचाई की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो हमारे देश की गरीबी मिटाने मे, देश के नवनिर्माण मे, देश के विकास मे एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन आ जाय। बडे दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जहा देश की तीन चौथाई से अधिक आबादी गावो मे पडी हुई है वहा दूर दूर तक कोई सडको का प्रबन्ध नही है। ऐसी दशा मे जो चीजें गावो मे पैदा होती है शहर तक पहुचते पहुचते वह बहुत मंहगी हो जाती है। न इनसे उत्पादक को लाभ पहुचता है न उपभोक्ता को लाभ होता है। दूसरी तरफ शहरो मे जो चीजे तैयार होती हैं वह गाँव वालो तक पहुचते पहुचते इतनी महगी हो जाती हैं कि उनकी खरीदने की शक्ति के बाहर हो जाती है। इसी तरह से जो चीज ज्यादा उद्योग मे लाई जाने वाली है उनका ज्यादा उत्पादन नही बढ पाता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि बेकारी बहुत हद तक कायम रह जाती है और लोगो के रहन सहन का स्तर नीचा रह जाता है। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जैसा ध्यान दिया है, जैसा इरादा किया है उस इरादे को पूरा कर दे कि गाव गाव तक सडकें पहुँचा दे और घर घर तक बिजली पहुचा दे तो वास्तव में देश के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी क्रान्ति हो जायगी और इसका बड़ा व्यापक प्रभाव होगा। देश के लोगो ने पिछले दो चुनावो मे हमारी प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी मे जो विश्वास प्रकट किया है वह इसी भावना से प्रकट किया है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ वादा किया उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए उन्होने पूरी तरह जोर लगाया। अगर बगला देश की समस्या हमारे सामने न आ जाती तो पिछले चुनावो के बाद उन्होने जो वादा किया था, जनता को इतना विश्वास था और अब भी विश्वास है कि वह योजनाए ऐसी होती कि साल भर मे ही चमत्कार उनका होता। लेकिन इन कठिनाइयो को जनता समझती है। वह जानती है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के सामने क्या क्या कठिनाइया आई, सरकार के सामने क्या क्या कठिनाइया आई और उनको भी सरकार ने किस तरह से झेला, बर्दाश्त किया। इसके बावजूद जो भी विकास की योजनाए चालू की थी उनको ठप्प नही होने दिया, उनमे कोई मन्द गति नही आने दी, वह बराबर चालू रही। इसी से जनता की निगाह बराबर इस तरफ लगी हुई है और यह विश्वास किया जाता है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व मे देश इतनी तीव्रता से आगे बढेगा कि जिस की कोई कल्पना नही कर सकता।

शिक्षा की पद्धति के बारे मे भी मैं इस समय अपने विचार कह देना चाहता हूँ। चारों तरफ से इस मामले की आलोचना हो रही है। एक तरफ स्कूल कालेजो से पढ़कर निकलने वालो की सख्या तेजी से वद्धि पर है और दूसरी तरफ जो लोग पढ कर निकलते हैं, कुछ ऐसी उनकी शिक्षा की पद्धति है, पढ़ाई लिखाई का ढंग है कि सिवाय नौकरी करने के और किसी काम मे वह नही आ सकते हैं। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उसमें आमूल परिवतन किया जाय। शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी निर्माण की जाय कि जो लोग पढ़कर निकलें वह मजबूरी मे ही नौकरी की बात सोचें, अन्यथा वह अपने पैरो पर खडे होने की बात लेकर स्कूल कालेज से निकलें और इस तरह से स्वय को मजबूत बनाएं और देश विकास मे सहयोग दे सकें। हमारी जो शिक्षा पद्धति हो वह नैतिकता पर आधारित, उद्योग प्रधान और स्वावलम्बन-परक हो।

खास तौर से परिवार नियोजन के सबध में भी मैं कह देना चाहता हू। यह आन्दोलन बहुत तेजी से चलाया जा रहा है। लेकिन जिस तरह से इसको चलना चाहिए उसको देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि केवल मजाक सा है। इस पर जिस तरह से पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है वास्तव मे उसके आकडे जो निकले हैं, उसका जो प्रतिफल निकला है उससे उसका कोई तालमेल नही बैठता है। इतना पैसा खर्च करने के बाद जो परिणाम है वह वही है जो पहले रहा है। मेरे ख्याल मे गरीबी और सतान वृद्धि का परस्पर सम्बन्ध सा है। अगर गरीबी मिट जाती है, लोगो की माली हालत सुधरती है तो मैं समझता हू उससे अपने आप ही इस तरह के आन्दोलन पर प्रभाव पडेगा। इसलिए सारा पैसा जो इस तरफ खर्च किया जा रहा है वह न करके लोगो की गरीबी मिटाने और उनकी माली हालत सुधारने पर खर्च किया जाय, उद्योग धन्धे खडे करने पर, सिंचाई के साधनो पर खर्च किया जाय तो उससे हालत ज्यादा अच्छी हो सकती है? सरकार का ध्यान हरिजनो की हालत सुधारने की तरफ गया है। उनको जमीन देने की तरफ गया है। लेकिन वह चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो, चाहे प्रान्तीय सरकार हो, कहने के बावजूद आज भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे हम देखते है कि हरिजनो को खेती करने के लिए जमीन देना तो अलग है, कितने ऐसे है कि जिनके पास अपने मकान बनाने के लिए भी जमीन नही है। हिदायतें जाती रहती है, लेकिन नीचे के स्तर पर इस तरह की हरकतें हो रही है कि वह वास्तव मे उसका लाभ नही उठा पा रहे है। यह काम कैसे होगा कि उनको अपने विकास के लिए जमीन मिल सके, उनको अपनी सब्जी तरकारी बोने के लिए जमीन मिल सके, अपने जानवर बाधने के लिए जमीन मिल सके इसकी व्यवस्था कैसे होगी यह सरकार सोचें। इसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए कि उन लोगो को इस तरह की जमीन मिले। आज कहीं न कही वह आबाद हैं। वहां से भी उनको हटाने की, फेंकने की कुछ तरह की कोशिश हो रही है। इस बात को निश्चित रूप से लागू कर देना चाहिए कि वह जहा आबाद है कम से कम वहा से उनको हटाने के लिए कोई प्रयास नही होना चाहिए और जो लोग इस तरह का प्रयास करें, उनको रोकना चाहिए।

17 hrs.

हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश मे ईंटो के भट्टे निर्माण के कामो के लिये बहुत अधिक तादाद मे लगे हुए है। उससे कुछ लोगो को काम मिल जाता है और उद्योगो को खडा करने मे, मकान बनाने मे, सडकें और पुल बनाने मे ईंटो की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होती है। लेकिन आज कोयले की कमी के कारण इस उद्योग पर बडा भारी सकट आया हुआ है। इस समय ईंटो के भट्टो को चलाने का बडा अच्छा सीजन है लेकिन कोयला न मिलने से वे बन्द हो रहे हैं। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के उद्योग मत्री जी ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा था, लेकिन फिर भी कोयले की कमी की पूर्ति नही हो रही है। मैं चाहता हू कि इस तरफ शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाय जिससे कि उन भट्टो को चलाया जा सके।

हमारी सरकार ने जिस तरह से अपनी विदेश नीति का सचालन किया है, जिसकी पहले कुछ लोग आलोचना किया करते थे और आज भी कुछ लोग आलोचना करेंगे, लेकिन पिछले दो वर्षों मे किस तरह से वह नीति सफल होकर सामने आई है, जिसकी सफलता की प्रशसा हमारे देश मे ही नही अपितु विदेशो मे भी प्रशसा हो रही है। मैं भारत सरकार की विदेश नीति का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हू। हमारे देश ने पिछले महायुद्ध के बाद चार-चार लडाइयां लडी, इस बार बगला देश के प्रश्न को लेकर पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर जो आक्रमण किया और उसका जवाब जिस तरह से हमारी तीनो सेनाओ ने दिया, उसकी मिसाल हमारे देश के ही इतिहास मे नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया के इतिहासों में नही मिल सकती। जिस शौर्य, अद्भुत वीरता और नैतिकता का परिचय हमारी फौजों ने दिया

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

है, उसके लिये हमारे पास सराहना करने के लिये शब्द नहीं हैं। ऐसे समय में हमारे देश के नेताओं और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस तरह का कुशल नेतृत्व किया, उससे हमारे देश का मस्तक ऊंचा हुआ है, गौरव बढ़ा है।

जहां मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूं कि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, वहां जो एक तरह का आन्दोलन चला है कि सवा छः एकड़ से नीचे की भूमि पर लगान बन्द करो—मैं इस विचार से सहमत नहीं हूं। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में देखा कि किसान इस बात से अपनी असहमति प्रकट करते हैं। उनको शक हो गया है कि किसानों से आगे चल कर जमीन छीन लेने का षडयन्त्र है। किसान लगान देना चाहते हैं। अगर सरकार समझती है कि इन छोटे किसानों से लगान लेकर हम उन के साथ ज्यादती कर रहे हैं तो आप उस पैसे को लेकर उन के लिए एक कोष कायम करें और उस धन का केवल किसानों के लाभ के लिए ही खर्च करें। उन के लिए सिंचाई के साधन, बिजली की सुविधा आदि कामों में उस धन को खर्च किया जाए। किसान यह महसूस करता है कि लगान देकर उसको जो रसीद मिलती है, वह उस के पास एक तरह का सर्टिफिकेट है कि वह उस की जमीन है। इस लिए आप इस रकम को एक कोष के रूप में संग्रह करके किसानों पर खर्च करने का नियम बनायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : अभी हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों ने कहा कि रुपये के बिना बिजली नहीं आ सकती, सड़कें नहीं बन सकती। सवाल यह है कि रुपया क्या है? रुपया क्या वस्तु है? रुपया मेहनत है, रुपया मशक्कत है। हम कहते हैं कि गरीबों की गरीबी मिट जाय। लेकिन गरीब क्यों हैं। जितने काम करने वाले हैं, वे गरीब है। अमीर मेहनत नहीं करता, गरीबों की मेहनत से सम्पत्ति अर्जित कर के अमीर बन जाता है। जब गरीब मेहनत करता है तो यह सम्पत्ति तो गरीब के पास होनी चाहिए। जब मेहनत करने के बाद भी उस के पास सम्पत्ति नहीं है, तो इस का मतलब है कि उस की सम्पत्ति को किसी ने चरा लिया। इस का अर्थ है कि आज के जो पूंजीपति हैं, वे चोर हैं। अब चोरों को कहा जाय कि तुम टैक्स के रूप में रुपया दो। उसमें भी वह चोरी करता है। आज एक गरीब आदमी पांच रुपया भी चोरी कर लेता है या किसी खेत से चने को उखाड़ लेता है तो उस को सजा मिलती है, लेकिन जो बिना मशक्कत किये अरबों रुपये की सम्पत्ति चुरा कर जमा कर लेते हैं, उसको कुछ नहीं कहा जाता। हम उन की सम्पत्ति को निकाल लें तो फिर ये सारे काम हो सकते हैं, नहरें भी बन सकती हैं, सड़कें भी बन सकती हैं।

जमीनों के बारे में आन्दोलन चल रहा है। लोग मुझ से आ कर कहते हैं कि इतने अमीर बैठे हैं उनका कुछ नहीं होता, लेकिन हमारी जमीनों का ही राष्ट्रीयकरण होता जा रहा है। गरीबी का नाम मिट सकता है, यदि अमीरी मिटा दी जाय। जैसे जीव ब्रह्म हो जाता है तो न जीव रहता है न ईश्वर रहता है। इस लिए गरीबी तब ही मिटेगी जब अमीरी नेस्तो-नाबूद की जाएगी।

आज लोगों को बड़ा शक हो रहा है कि क्या वास्तव में गरीबी मिट जायगी। मैंने कहा कि भाइयो, अभी तो जवानी जमा-खर्च है, कहां समाजवाद है। जितने मेहनत करने वाले हैं, वे दुखी हैं, उनके पैर में जूता तक नहीं है। मुझे कई सज्जनों ने कहा कि स्वामी जी आप कपड़े बदल लीजिए, मैंने कहा—भाई, जिन कपड़ों को मैं पहने हुए हूं, अगर मैं इन को चार साल चलाता हूं और किसी गरीब को दे दूं, तो वह 8 साल चलाएगा। आज गरीब गरीब होता चला जा रहा है और अमीर अमीर होता चला

जा रहा है। जिन की लम्बी तनख्वाहें हो, वे और ज्यादा लम्बी होती चली जा रही है। हम को 50 रुपया रोज मिलता है, हम उस का क्या करते हैं ? सैंट्रल हाल में बैठे हुए चाय पिया करते हैं। हमारे यहां जो नौकर हैं, दूसरे काम करने वाले हैं, वे बेचारे बैठे रहते हैं पूछते है कि सेशन खत्म हुआ है या नहीं। हम कहते हैं कि खत्म हो रहा है। वे 12-12 घण्टे काम करते हैं, लेकिन उन को हमारे 50 रुपये के मुकाबले 10 रु० भी नहीं मिलते, इतनी बडी विषमता क्यों है ?

दारोगा जुर्म कबुलवा ने के लिए चोर को पीटता है। एक दफ़ा मैंने एक दारोगा को कहा कि तुम ये इस को क्यो मारा। उस ने कहा कि महाराज, बिना पीटे चोरी कैसे बतलाता। मैंने उस के एस० पी० से पूछा कि क्या तुम ने कभी दारोगा को पकड़ कर ऐसे ही पीटा है कि बतलाओ तुम ने कहां कहां रिश्वत ली है। जो गरीब हैं उन के लिए ही ये सारी अदालतें हैं। वकील क्या काम करते है ? ये भी गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं, गरीबों की मदद नहीं करते है। एक बड़े आदमी ने एक गरीब ब्राह्मण को पिटवा दिया। वह मेरे पास आया। उस ने बताया कि उस आदमी ने एक हजार रुपया दारोगा को दे दिया है और एक हजार रुपया डाक्टर को दे दिया है, अब वह कहते हैं कि एक्स-रे करा लो, तब मुकदमा चल सकता है। मैंने दारोगा से पूछा तो उस ने कहा, "स्वामी जी, मैं क्या करूं ? डाक्टर ने रिपोर्ट ही नहीं लिखी वह कहता है कि एक्स-रे के बिना रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जा सकती।" तब हम ने चन्दा कर के उस को एक्स-रे कराने के लिये भेजा, अब उस के बाद मामला चलेगा।

अदालतों में देखिये, बड़े बड़े जज हैं, 6-6 वर्षों तक मुकदमे चलते हैं, फैसला नही होता। कत्ल करने वाला छूट जाता है, निरपराधी फंस जाता है। होता क्या है ? चश्मदीद गवाह बना दिये जाते हैं, लोग झूठी गवाही देकर कत्ल करने वाले को बच लेते हैं और निरपराधी को फंसा देते हैं।

हमारे यहां कहा गया है—आत्मानम् सर्व भूतेषु। सब प्राणियों में अपनी ही आत्मा को देखो। इसलिए सब बांट कर खाओ। यदि हम इस सिद्धान्त का पालन नहीं करते हैं, श्रम को बल नही देते हैं तो कोई मेहनत नहीं करेगा। जो मेहनत करने वाला है उस के कपड़े आज भी गन्दे हैं, वह अपने कपड़ों को साबुन भी नहीं लगा सकता है, लेकिन हमारे यहा ऐसे सफेद-पोश बेशर्म भी लोग है जो दिन में तीन-तीन बार अपनी पोशाकों को बदलते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे आदमी काम नही करते है। ऐसे लोग चार सौ बीसी करते हैं, और पूंजीपतियों की दलाली करते है। हरिजन बेचारे सदियों से दलित रहे है। मैं तो खुली बात कहता हूं कि जिस रामायण में हरिजनो की बुराई की गई है उस के लिए 80 लाख रुपया क्यों दिया गया ? यह रुपया कहा से आया ? 80 लाख रुपया रामायण के प्रचार के लिए दिया गया है जिस में लिखा है।

"जे वर्णाधम तेलि कुम्हारा"

वर्णो से अधम भी हैं तेली और कुम्हार। तेली क्या करता है ? तेली तेल पेरता है, कुम्हार मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाता है और वह वर्णों मे अधम है। उस मे यह भी लिखा है :

"ढोल गंवार शूद्र पशु नारी
ये सब ताडन के अधिकारी।"
"साहस अनृत चपलता माया
भय अविवेक अशौच अदाया॥"
"अवगुण आठ सदा उर रहही
नारि स्वभाव सत्य कब कहही।"

जिस रामायण में स्त्रियों और बेचारे गरीबों शूद्रों को पता नही क्या क्या बताया गया है उसी रामायण को हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, मैंने सुना है, 80 लाख रुपया दिया है और इस पाखण्ड को बढाया है। मैं पूछता हूं गुरु ग्रंथ साहब को क्यों नहीं दिया है ? गुरु ग्रंथ साहब में मानवता का वर्णन है उसमें जाति पांति

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी]

का वर्णन नहीं है। मैं गुरु नानक देव की एक पंक्ति कहता हूं :

जो तू ब्राह्मण जनम से आया
तो और ठौर से काहे नहीं आया।

हे ब्राह्मण अगर तू पेट से ब्राह्मण है तो और जगह से आना था क्योंकि उस जगह से तो मेहतर भी आया है। तो ऐसे जो ग्रंथ हैं, जैसे कबीर बाणी है, रैदास बाणी है उसके लिए एक टका नहीं दिया। क्यों नहीं दिया ? इसमें तो पाखंडियों का पोषण किया गया है, ब्राह्मण समाज का पोषण किया गया है और उस के लिए 80 लाख रुपया दिया गया है। और उसमें मानवता को ऊंचा करने की बात कही गई है लेकिन उसको रुपया नहीं दिया गया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह कि वह 80 लाख रुपए गए तो बजट कैसे पूरा होगा। कहीं तो तीर्थों की सीढ़ियां बन जायेंगी और कहीं कुछ बन जायेगा तो फिर सड़कें कहां से बनेंगी ? तो गरीबी ऐसे नहीं मिटेगी, उसके लिए अमली तौर पर काम करना होगा। मुझ से कोई कहे तो मुझे तो जीवन भर हो गया, मैं आज भी रोटी मांग कर खा लेता हूं और पैसा छूता नहीं हूं। इसीलिए यह सब कहने का दावा रखता हूं लेकिन आज भी हमारे जैसे आदमियों का सम्मान नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि हम ब्राह्मण नहीं हैं हम एक किसान के लड़के है। बड़े बड़े शंकराचार्य और दूसरे बड़े साधु सन्यासी रुपया लेते हैं जब कि यह लिखा हुआ है कि सन्यासी रुपया छूए तो तीन दिन का व्रत करे। मैंने 55 साल से पैसा नहीं छुआ है। ऐसा भी नहीं कि गांठ में बांध कर चलूं। जहां रहता हूं खा लेता हूं। सारी सम्पत्ति कालेज को दे दी है। बैंक में चेक दे देता हूं। मेरे नाम पर इन्टर कालेज है, डिग्री कालेज है और तमाम संस्थायें है। उनको पैसा जाता है। मैं कभी एक पैसा नहीं छूता हूं। मैं तो आपका रेल का पास भी फैंक रहा था। मैं पहले पैदल चला हूं बीस साल तक। जब मैं स्टेशन पर पहुंचता हूं तो बीस आदमी टिकट देने के लिए आ जाते हैं। अगर तमाम लोग ऐसे निकल आवें तो टिकट भी छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन आज कितने ही आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने मकान किराये पर दे रखा है, सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर दे रखा है और मोटर गैराज दे रखा है किराये पर, लेकिन मेरे यहां वैसे ही अतिथियों के लिये पड़ा हुआ है। इसीलिए मैं यह कहने का दावा करता हूं। हमारी मां के बच्चे नहीं होते थे, जब मैं हुआ तो मुझे एक मेहतरानी को गोद दे दिया गया, तो मुझे जातपात से आस्था नहीं रही, क्योंकि मैं सबकी गोद में ही पला पुसा। 25 साल हो गए स्वराज्य को, यहां पर साल में एक कथा हो जाती है और बसोर-बसोर (मेहतर-मेहतर) ही बना हुआ है, चमार ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है, आप ऊंचे पर बैठे हैं और वह बेचारा नीचे पर बैठा है। बसोर क्या जुर्म करता है ? मां मैला साफ करती है, हम भी मैला रोज साफ करते हैं और बसी सारे मोहल्ले का मैला साफ करता है। डाक्टर मुर्दा चीरता है और उसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं करता तो मेहतर क्या करता है ? तेली क्या करता है ? तेली तेल पेरता है। चमार क्या करता है ? चमार चमड़े के समान बनाता है। आज जुलाहा क्या करता है ? कपड़े बुनता है। आज बिड़ला भी कपड़े बुनता है तो वह भी जुलाहा हो गया। तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक यह जाति पांत का झगड़ा समाप्त नहीं होगा तब तक काम चलने वाला नहीं है और चोरों ने जो सम्पत्ति चुराकर रखी है, गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि सीधे उसको ले ले क्योंकि उसके बिना काम चल नहीं सकता। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

मैं आप को एक किस्सा बताता हूं कि एक अंधा था उससे पूछा गया कि तुम किसको गाली देते हो तो उसने कहा कि जिसको घर वाले देते है। पूछा गया कि घर वाले किसको देते हैं तो उसने कहा कि मुझे पता नहीं। इसी तरह से हमारे कांग्रेसी भाइयों ने इस बजट का समर्थन किया है, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : It would rather be a colourless attempt to speak after such a scintillating speech by Swami Brahmanand which symbolises the quintessence of socialism. I hope his points do not fall on deaf ears and they will ring the right chord in the hearts of the Finance Minister as well as in the heart of everybody else who is concerned with the implementation of the programme.

So far as the Budget is concerned, I am happy that the fears of the public have been allayed that a large number of taxes would be levied as soon as Congress Party will be able to have a sufficient majority in the States. For all that we have been able to come out with the true colour witn which we fought the elections. We do not want to crush the common man nor do we want to enchance prices. Rather this is the one Budget the effect of which has not been in the shape of rise in prices. This is a Budget which is specifically Plan-oriented, and growth-oriented.

When I was listening to Mr. K. Manoharan of the DMK making out a quotation from the Third Finance Commission, I was rather wondering whether he had read the speach by our hon. Finance Minister. He was saying that the Third Finance Commission had said that the resources to the States are—being dried out and the Centre is devouring a large portion of the cake. May I invite his attention to an item in the speach of our Finance Minister. Item No. 61 at page 8. The Fifth Finance Commission has recommended that from 1972-73, the special excise duties which have been levied in the past esclusively for the benefit of the Centre are also to be included in the divisible pool. So, here is our Finance Minister agreeing to implement a proposal of the Fifth Finance Commission which gives a part of the levies to the States also.

I hope when we are discussing the Budget, we should not discuss it only in the partisan spirit but also look at what has been said in the proposals and what is being done. So, here is a reply to the quotation offered by Mr. K. Manoharan from the Third Finance Commission's report. Here is the Fifth Finance Commission's report which has been presented to you and the levies are put in the divisible pool. It means that now onwards they will be shared by the States and the Centre together.

Similarly, he was pleading for a long rope for the State autonomy. He was forgetting that on occasions we have criticised the States for not implementing the programmes which the Centre wants in the States. So, we should be very careful in this respect. The question of autonomy to the States will have to be carefully considered at every time because there are already a large number of spheres where the Centre cannot intervene, and if our programmes go faulty, they cannot be implemented because we complain that the Centre has certain spheres and the States have other spheres. So, we have to be very chary and. when the people are saying that they want a strong Centre, somebody questioned whether he wants a strong Centre or a weak Centre. Whether he wants a strong Centre or a weak Centre, that does not matter. He wants no Centre. He wants only the circumference. We have to look at things from the whole country's point of view. After all, when programmes in Tamil Nadu are to be implemented, we, in Himachal Pradesh, are happy and similarly, when UP gives a good performance, the people of Bombay will feel happy We have to view the Budget in this light. We have to view the States-Centre relations in this lightFinance Commissions are instituted every five years for this specific purpose. The proper forum for pleading for State's autonomy in fiscal sphere is the Finance Commission. Similarly, there are the Law Commissions and other Commissions. We can put these ideas before them whereas when we come to the Budget, we have to talk of the measures which are presented according to the economic theory and not according to one's Party or another.

Of course, I have one complaint with Mr. Chavan- That is this. Our electorate, the vast majority of our people, have extinguished the Jan Sangh lamp ; but he wants to extinguish the Kerosene lamp. That is not fair. Because, Sir, the kerosene lamp burns in the hearth and home of everybody ; it burns in the villages where the power lines of Mr. K. L. Rao have not reached so far. The programme of rural

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electrification has not been pushed through to such an extent that electric lamp is scintillating in every village. Therefore, I would plead with him and say that 6 paise per litre is ultimately going to hit the poor and the common man The reason advanced by the hon. Minister is that he has le ied this in order to check adulteration. This argument would fall through in the ultimate analysis, because, the fellow who is bent upon adulteration would go on commiting this mischief even if you raise the rate by ten paise or twenty paise. The proper thing for this would have been to check adulteration and not to increase the levy. This is where the shoe pinches.

Now, the budget has done another trick which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. It has increased the cost of paper. We are holding an international book fair in this capital city of ours. Here is a budget that is raising the cost of the paper on which we are to print these books.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Not of text-books.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Not text-books, Sir. But there are magazines. If your magazines have to compete with foreign magazines, if your books have compete with foreign books, you have to give some kind of encouragement to the paper which is used for such printing. So, this is one point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

There is one thing to which Mr. Indrajit Gupta was referring to. ' I must also refer to that. I feel this pinch every day. Bangladesh refugees are going away ; Bangla Desh stamps are still to be removed. We have to come back to a level to which we were used to earlier. Only then we would think we have solved the Bangladesh problem permanently. Then only we would have the relief.

The Budget is not without its highlights There are many good things. For the first time Mr. Chavan has taxed the gambling instinct, He has put tax on the lotteries, the crossword puzzles and all that. So far, this has gone on unchecked and we have seen the strange spectacle of people growing rich overnight just because they were able to invest one rupee in one lottery ticket and got the money without having to pay any taxes on that. It is a good thing that taxes have been levied now on these people and they will be able to pay something of their new-earned money for the development of the country.

Similarly, there are a few other items, such as increase on fertilisers and increase on pumpsets. I thought it would have been better to await the report of K. N. Raj Committee on agricultural incomes and taxation. When we are looking what is to be done in the entire sphere of taxation in respect of agricultural income, it would have been better to await that report because we must know their point of view also, to have an integrated approach.

There is also some sort of duty on what we call companies engaged in priority industries. Now the Finance Minister rationalised the proposals. Wonderfully enough, his rationalisation has gone up from 2.5 to 5 per cent. Of course there was one case and in his speech he also referred to lowering down of one item, that is, in the case of coffee from Rs. 102 to Rs. 100 per quintal. But people might ask : When we are entering into the age of industrialisation and when we are asking everybody to give incentive to industrialisation, what are the incentives for industrialisation in this budget ? Unfortunately, they are lacking, In his speech Mr. Chavan was referring to Wanchoo Committee report on taxation. He said that ultimately the income that could be generated could be used for industrialisation in backward States. I hope this promise would be kept up because our experience in this House has been that industrially advanced States go on eating the bigger portion of the new industrial share and the industrially backward States remain industrially backward.

All the States which are industrially backward remain backward in many other spheres. When we present a demand for railway lines, we are told that there is no industry, and when we ask the Ministry of Industrial Development to start industries, we are told that there are no railway lines.

This kind of vicious circle is going on. But I am happy that this promise has been made, and we shall be happy if that promise is fulfilled. Those States where there is no industry are looking forward to the rest of the country and they are looking to the kindness of the Finance Minister and the kindness of the Minister of Industrial Development and other people so that they can also be co-sharers in development in this new age of industries.

Himachal Pradesh, the State from which I come, is sadly lacking in Industries, and it requires the notice of the Finance Minister as well as of the Minister of Industrial Development. It is sad that we have only to listen to big promises of industrialisation. Many industrial fairs are held but none is held in our State, and our people have to come here or go quite far away to cities like Bombay, Kanpur, Ahmedabad etc. for sharing the benefits of industrialisation, and the share that our people get is only earning of the daily wages.

We have also been able to see in this budget sume of the novelties which the hon. Finance Minister has promised for the first time.

For income-taxpayers in this country for the first time in the history of our country, there is going to be introduction of an account number permanently. I thing, this would be a good thing, because with the account number, we would be able to get the things done easily, and at the other end also, the officers will be helped to a similar extent, provided that this policy is enforced rather rigorously, and black money is also brought within the purview of taxation.

The Wanchoo Committee's report which has been referred to by other Members earlier has been published just in a summary form in the press today. That report gives an indication of the extent of black money that is outside the purview of taxation at present. If we are able to bring that also into the taxable pool, then we would be able to do a lot for the country.

The press criticism on the part of the Indian press regarding this budget has been rather on a very low key. One of the newspapers has called it a non-event. What is a non-event ? I do not agree to it. Perhaps, they had expected certain big reactions and certain sharp increase in prices because of some big increase in taxes, and this they would have called an event. But whether event or non-event, this budget for the first time has increased the size of the Plan for the States as well as for the Centre to a very high level, namely Rs. 710 crores. This is the amount of increase that has been promised, and if this is implemented sincerly and surely, then there is every hope that we would be able to have new job opportunities and new occasions for the people to enjoy the advantages of a correct and balanced budgetary financing.

My hon. friends from the Opposition Benches were referring to certain kinds of theories and the philosophy of budgeting which they were thinking of. They think that a rise in production will not necessarily lead to a decline in prices. I ask them why not. Is there any country in the world where reduction in production has led to stabilisation of prices ? Of course it is bad economy which they were preach out of political partisanship. If we are able to increase production and production improves, ultimately it will cheapen the rates of things, and the prices would go down, and we shall be able to bring comfort to every home and life to every hearth.

Of course, there is the hope that the Bangla Desh problem will be solved permanently in the sense that the money that we have promised for helping them would be spent adequately there and some sort of aid would also be coming. But as hon. Members were told earlier also, our ultimate aim should not be to assume that aid would be coming, but that we should be able to stand on our own feet. All these sources of taxation and all the revenues that we can bring in should be ultimately harnessed for the economy of the country, because nothing is more important than a radical revolution in the economic sphere. The people have given a massive mandate both at the Centre and in the States, and they are very eager to know and see what we are able to do with this massive mandate. If we are unable to translate this massive

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desire for a radical revolution into a sort of economic dose for the welfare of our people of the common man who lives in the street, then we may not be able to secure the same massive mandate the next time. Of course whether we like politics or not, sound economics and sound budgeting requires that every poor man's budget also should be such that it is able to provide him with two square meals a day and enable him to sned his children to the school and also give clothing and shelter to him and the members of his family.

These are some of the things that the Finance Minister has been able to promise us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Has he been able to give two square meals a day ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : We will try. We will not kill. You want to kill the person before he can get two square meals. We want to give him two square meals.

SHYI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is why your central police budget has shot up from Rs. 101 crores to Rs. 195 crores or so.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : That does not matter.

People listen more to the ballot than to the bullet. We are fortunate that they listened to the ballot in West Bengal and rejected the bullet.

I am happy that this Budget is being proposed as a sort of stabilisation budget and I support it.

श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित (खंडवा) : सभापति महोदय, यह निःसन्देह कहा जा सकता है सरकारी पूंजी-निवेश में बढ़ोतरी किये बिना अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सबल नहीं बनाया जा सकता और पूंजी-निवेश में बढ़ोतरी कोई शून्य से नहीं की जा सकती। यदि पूंजी-निवेश में बढ़ोतरी की जा सकती है तो करारोपण से की जा सकती है, बचत से की जा सकती है। और इसी लिये वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह करारोपण युक्त आय व्ययक हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस बजट को देखने से ऐसा महसूस होता है कि अगले पांच वर्ष की साहसिक यात्रा के लिये हमें अपना मनोबल तैयार करना पड़ेगा, और बिना साहसिक यात्रा का मनोबल तैयार किये हम इस दुनिया में वैसे यश के उच्च शिखर पर पहुंच सकेंगे। हम एक राष्ट्रीय नागरिक के नाम से कैसे पुकारे जा सकेंगे।

आज यह पहला ही घाटे का बजट नहीं है। 26 वर्षों से लगातार घटे के बजट प्रस्तुत किये जा रहे है। लेकिन इन घाटे के बजटों को हमने पचाया है, पचाते चले जा रहे है और इस घाटे के बजट को भी पचाकर रहेगे। इन घाटे के बजटों के रहते हुए भी हमने नये कारखाने खोले, नई क्षमतायें पैदा कीं और नये कारखाने खोल कर तथा नई क्षमता पैदा करके हमने अपने मनोबल को तैयार किया और दुनिया के सामने यह बतला दिया कि भारतवर्ष एक मनोबल वाला देश है और इस की क्षमतायें क्या क्या हैं। घाटे का बजट होते हुए भी हमें साहस के साथ अगले पाच वर्षों में बढ़ते चला जाना चाहिये। यदि हमने अपने मनोबल को खोया, यदि हम चावल और गेहूं की महंगाई के चक्कर में पड़े—मौसमी बेरोजगारी है या आंशिक बेरोजगारी है—अगर इस चक्कर में हम पड़ते चले गये तो इस राष्ट्र का क्या होगा। हमसे सफलता कोसों दूर चली जायेगी।

विरोधी भाई कहते हैं कि हम लोग थोथे नारे लगाते रहते हैं, हम स्वप्न देखते रहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हम स्वप्नशीलता में पड़े रहते हैं। लेकिन हम स्वप्नशीलता को कार्यशीलता में परिवर्तित करते हैं। जब स्वप्नशीलता कार्यशीलता में समन्वित होती है तभी इस स्वर्ग को पृथ्वी-तल पर लाया जा सकता है। हम थोथे नारे नहीं लगाते। हमने एक नारा लगाया था कि हम युद्ध जीतेंगे हमने युद्ध जीता। हमने एक नारा लगाया था कि हम शरणार्थियों को वापस करेंगे, हमने यह करके दिखला दिया। हमने नारा लगाया है कि गरीबी मिटायेंगे। हमें

कोई शक नही कि आज भी गरीबी है। हम इसको मजूर करते हैं, लेकिन क्या गरीबी मिटाने की तरफ हमने कदम नही बढाया है ? क्या हमारी गति मे तीव्रता नही आई है ? क्या उस गरीबी को मिटाने के लिये हम तत्पर नही हैं ? उत्तर यही मिलेगा कि हम गरीबी मिटाने की तरफ प्रयत्नशील है। हमने गरीबी देखी है। यदि हम अपने मस्तिष्क मे एक पुराने काश्तकार का चित्र खीचते है तो ढलते सूर्य की लालिमा की पृष्ठभूमि के अन्तर्गत एक आदमी अपने कन्धे पर हल रखे हुए कमर झुकी हुई, चला आता दिखाई देता है और उस व्यक्ति का नाम था काश्तकार। यह कुछ दिन पहले की बात है। लेकिन जब हम आज के काश्तकार की तरफ देखते है, पंजाब के काश्तकार की तरफ देखते है तो दिखाई देता है कि उसकी आखो मे तेज उसके कदमो मे ताकत है, उसका सीना विशाल है। विशाल वक्षस्थल को लिये हुए, आखो मे तेज लिये हुए, कदमो मे ताकत लिये हुए हमे आज का काश्तकार दिखलाई देता है और हम महसूस करते हैं कि वह काश्तकार गाव का शिल्पकार है, वह एक मूर्तिमान, चित्रकार है भारत का, जो भारत का चित्र भविष्य के लिये हमारे सामने रखता चला आ रहा है।

मुझे तो आश्चर्य होता है कि जो मराठा रणस्थल मे वीर बाँकुरा कहलाता था वह केवल युद्ध भूमि मे ही सफल नही होता, वह मराठा आज आर्थिक जगत मे भी सफल हो कर भारत-वर्ष के आकाश मे चार चाद लगा रहा है। और हमे इसको देखकर गर्व होता है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने एक ऐसा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है जो विरोधियो को एक आश्चर्य मे डाल रहा है। वे उसको देखकर परेशान है। वह इस बात की कल्पना करते थे कि युद्ध के बाद जो कराधान आयेगा उसमे हमे हंसने का मौका मिलेगा, लोगों को बहकाने का मौका मिलेगा, उनसे यह कहने का मौका मिलेगा कि तुमने उनको युद्ध-स्वतन्त्रता प्रदान की, तुमने उनको युद्ध जिताया कि जिन लोगो ने तुम्हारे ऊपर इतना कराधान का बोझा डाला। लेकिन हमे हर्ष होता है कि आज का जो बजट है, वह सतुलित बजट है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि गीता के समत्व ज्ञान का निचोड हमारे वित्त मत्री आर्थिक जगत मे लाना चाहते है। जो गीता का समत्व जीवन दर्शन है, जो फिलासफी है, उसको हमारे वित्त मत्री आर्थिक जगत मे लाये है। हाँ, एक शर्त बाकी है। बजट त्याग की अपेक्षा करता है। तेन त्यक्तेन भुंजीथा की शर्त को पालने का काम हमको अभी करना है। जब हम इस तेन त्यक्तेन भुजी था : की पहेली को सुलझा पायेगे तब हम समत्व गीता के जीवन दर्शन के पूर्ण रूप से हकदार होगे।

जब हम इस बजट का विश्लेषण सरसरी तौर पर करते है तो हमे स्पष्ट दिखता है कि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था ऐसी दयनीय अवस्था मे पड गई कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री को सिवा इधर से कुछ तोडने और उधर से कुछ जोडने के और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नही सूझ पडा, लेकिन इस मजबूरी को उन्होने अपने प्रवीण प्रमाणिक कौशल, मॅजिकल इस्ट्रूमेन्ट के द्वारा निभाया है कि सिवा तारीफ करने के और कुछ दूसरी बात हो नही सकती।

एक बात जरूर है कि कुछ बाते हमको इसमे ठीक नही दिखलाई देती है, जैसे मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स लगाना। हमारे वित्त मत्री जी ने जो दलील बजट मे दी है वह कुछ मस्तिष्क मे घुसने लायी। क्या बात है कि जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र है, जहा ग्रामीण रहते है वहा हर गाँव मे बिजली नही पहुच पाई। आज वे लोग तिमिराच्छन्न होकर किस प्रकार अपना जीवन यापन कर सकेगे। जब वहाँ बिजली नही है, जब आज ग्रामीण आदमी पेट से भूखा है, अन्धेरे मे कुटिया मे पडा हुआ तडपता है ऐसी स्थिति मे अगर कोई भयानक सांप या बिच्छू उसको काटने आता है तो यह उससे कैसे बच सकेगा क्या वह अपने यहा लकडी जला कर सोयेगा ? अगर वह साधू या सन्यासी के रूप मे लकडी जलाकर अपना जीवन यापन करे तो बात दूसरी है।

मैं इस बजट की सराहना करता हू, और

[श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित]

सराहना इसलिये करता हूं कि इसमें एक संयम और सन्तुलन है। इस बजट की एक खास विशेषता यह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के द्वारा गुप्त विनियोग को, गुप्त विनियोग को एक नई दिशा दी गई है। अभी तक हमने देखा है कि हमारे विकास को धक्का नहीं लगता रहा है। अब धक्का इस बजट मे विकास को लगा है। खर्च के अन्तर्गत विशेष प्रावधान से जनता में पैसा अधिक फैलता है और उसके बाद हमारी मांगे बढती है और माग बढने से उत्पादन बढ़ता है और उत्पादन बढने से हमारा जीवन सुखी होता है।

मै वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वह मध्य-प्रदेश के विस्तार को देखें, वहा की जन जातियो को और पिछडे वर्गों को देखें। वहा के विविध साधनों को देखें। विविध साधनो से सम्पन्न होते हुए भी वित्तीय सहायता उसको न मिलने की वजह से, वह अपग सा होता जा रहा है। उसके विशाल भूभाग मे चावल का भडार है। इस प्रदेश का गेहूं विश्व मे अपना स्थान रखता है। कहा जाता है कि मध्य प्रदेश मे छत्तीसगढ का इलाका ऐसा इलाका है जो भारत का धानगो हो सकता है। 1 लाख 76 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि मे से 66 हजार वर्गमील मे वन उपज पैदा होता है। सयुक्त राष्ट्रसघ के एक खेती और खाद्य के विशेषज्ञ प्रो0 विवस्ट ने कहा है कि वहां के वनो मे इतनी अधिक क्षमता है कि उससे कम से कम 92 मिलियन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकडी पैदा हो सकती है जबकि अभी केवल 9 मिलियन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकडी ही पैदा हो रही है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे मध्य प्रदेश के पिछडेपन को ध्यान मे रखते हुए उसके साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उसके खनिज पदार्थों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्र से अधिक से अधिक सहायता उस प्रान्त को देने की व्यवस्था करवाने की कृपा करें।

हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी उस प्रदेश से आते हैं जहा विद्युत चालित करघे अधिक संख्या में चलते है। मध्य प्रदेश को भी जानते हैं। लेकिन मेरी समझ मे नही आता है कि सात हजार पावर लूम्ज जिस शहर में हो उस शहर में अभी नवम्बर, 1971 तक केवल 138 यूनिटस को केवल 7 लाख 25 हजार रुपये के ही ऋण मिले सात हजार पावर लूम्ज जहां हों वहां गत नवम्बर तक केवल 138 पावर लूम्ज को इतना ही ऋण मिले यह आश्चर्य की बात है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मत्री महोदय महाराष्ट्र प्रान्त की तरफ देखे, मालेगाव को देखें, धूलिया को देखें, कोल्हापुर को देखे, इचलकरंजी को देखें, शोलापुर को देखे और देखेंकि वहां पर किस प्रकार पावर लूम्ज चलाने वालो को ऋण दिये गए है और उसका मुकाबला मध्य प्रदेश के बरहानपुर से करें जहा सात हजार पावर लूम्ज है और केवल 138 यूनिट्स को 7 लाख 25 हजार रुपये के ऋण मिले है। अगर उन्होने ऐसा किया तो वह सोचने पर मजबूर हो जायेंगे कि इनके साथ ज्यादती हुई है। मैं वित्त मन्त्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश के विस्तार को देखते हुए उसके पिछडेपन को देखते हुए, पिछडे हुए वर्गों की संख्या को देखते हुए, उसके विशाल साधनों को देखते हुए, खनिज पदार्थों के साधनो को देखते हुए, उसकी जो आवश्यकतायें है, उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दें। योजनाओ का जो आकार होता है, उसके अनुसार हम उनको आगे नहीं बढा पाते है और यह इसलिए होता है कि पैसे की कमी है। हमारी वित्तीय विवशतायें हमे मजबूर करती हैं कि हम उनको आगे नहीं बढ़ायें परिणाम यह होता है कि तो बडी बड़ी योजनाए होती है और जो किताबो में लिखी रहती हैं वे केवल किताबो की शोभा को ही बढ़ाती हैं लेकिन कार्यरूप मे परिणत नही हो पाती है।

इन शब्दो के साथ में इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं और वित्त मत्री जी का ध्यान पिछडे हुए मध्य प्रदेश की ओर विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि वह उस प्रदेश की भरसक सहायता करेंगे।

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री (विक्रमगंज) : सभानेत्री महोदय, इस साल का जो बजट है वह पिछले साल जो नई दिशा दी गई थी, उसको और आगे बढ़ाता है। जो लोग एक ही तरह से सोचने के आदी हैं उन्हें कोई दूसरी दिशा दिखाई ही नही पडती है। पूंजीवाद और समाजवाद का नारा लगाने वाले लोग यह भूल जाते हैं कि दोनो के बीच में भी कोई रास्ता है। यह तय है कि हमें समाजवाद की ओर जाना है। लेकिन समाजवाद की ओर जाने के लिए एक ही बार मे पूंजीवाद को खत्म कर देना असम्भव सा दिखाई देता है। किसी भी मुल्क में और यहाँ तक कि जहां से साम्यवाद की शुरुआत हुई है, वहां भी पूंजीवाद को तुरन्त खत्म नही किया गया है। अब देखना यह है कि उस रास्ते की ओर हम जा रहे है या नही? यही कसौटी गत वर्ष भी ली गई थी और हम ने देखा कि तब भी बजट मे उन लोगो के लिए काफी इंतजाम किया गया था जो लोग सुविधा-हीन हैं, आज भी इस बजट मे काफी रुपया, कई अरबों रुपया योजना के लिए रखा गया है। मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्टो और साम्यवादियों की ओर से इस बात पर बहुत आपत्ति उठाई गई है कि इस बजट के पीछे दर्शन क्या है, फिलासोफी क्या है? यह बात साफ है कि हम साम्यवाद मे विश्वास नही करते और न ही हम पूंजीवाद मे विश्वास करते हैं। कारण यह है कि साम्यवाद मे हम तानाशाही देखते हैं और पूंजीवाद में भी मनुष्य का पूरा विकास नही हो पाता है। इस वास्ते हम ने ऐसा रास्ता ढूंढा है जिस पर चल कर मनुष्य को पूरा विकसित होने का अधिकार मिले। जनतंत्र मे हम विश्वास करते हैं और जनतंत्र को प्रमुखता देते हुए हम समाजवाद कायम करना चाहते हैं। इसी वास्ते हमने प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद की बात कही है। प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद में नई विशेषता यही है कि वह जनतंत्र को कायम रखते हुए जनतंत्र को जिन्दा रखते हुए मनुष्य द्वारा मनुष्य के शोषण का अंत करना चाहता है। इस नई कोशिश में भले ही कुछ देर लगे लेकिन हमे इस के लिए सतत् प्रयत्न करते जाना है। इस नई कोशिश में उन लोगों का विश्वास नहीं हो सकता जो तानाशाही के आदी हैं, जिन लोगों को तानाशाही के अलावा दूसरा कोई रास्ता नजर नही आता। ऐसे मेरे भाई यही समझते हैं कि समाजवाद की स्थापना होगी तो तानाशाही के द्वारा ही होगी। ऐसे लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा गम्भीरता के साथ कि तानाशाही के द्वारा कही भी मनुष्य द्वारा मनुष्य के शोषण का अंत नही हो सकता। जहा तक रूस का सवाल है, जहाँ तक चीन का सवाल है, वहा पर भी यह साबित हो चुका है कि मनुष्य द्वारा मनुष्य के शोषण का अन्त नही हुआ है वहाँ भी अभी विषमता बहुत है। लेकिन हम उसकी नकल करना नही चाहते है। हम उससे भी आगे बढना चाहते है। इस लिए हम सहयोगी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ढूढ रहे है। हम मनुष्य को न तो राज्य का गुलाम बनाना चाहते है और न पूजी का गुलाम बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि राज्य और पूजी दोनो मनुष्य की रचना है। रचना कभी रचयिता की मालिक नही बन सकती है। रचना को हमेशा रचयिता की दासी बनना पड़ता है। यही इस बजट का दर्शन है, इसकी फिलासोफी है। इस दर्शन की पूर्ति के लिए हम काम कर रहे है। इसलिए अगर इस दृष्टि से हम बजट को देखें, तो यद्यपि हम यह दावा तो नही करते है कि हम समाजवाद कायम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारा दावा इतना ही है कि हम उस दिशा की ओर जा रहे है।

कुछ समय पहले बंगला देश के सभी नागरिको की आजादी खतरे मे पडी। लेकिन इस दर्शन की वजह से हम उन की आजादी की रक्षा कर सके और उनकी आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग ले सके। लेकिन हम यह भी नहीं मानते हैं कि हमने अकेले ही उनकी आजादी की रक्षा की। हम उनकी आजादी की रक्षा इसलिए कर सके कि वे स्वयं अपनी आजादी की रक्षा करने के लिए तैयार थे। अगर वे अपनी आजादी की रक्षा के लिए तैयार न होते, तो हम उसकी

[श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री]

रक्षा नहीं कर सकते थे।

इसलिए मनुष्य को सबसे पहले अपनी आजादी के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। और आजादी का मतलब है कि जीने के लिए मनुष्य के सामने जितनी रुकावटें हैं, उनसे मुक्ति। वे रुकावटें सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक हो सकती हैं। सभी रुकावटों से मुक्त होने का नाम आजादी है हम धीरे-धीरे उन रुकावटों से मुक्ति पाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli) : Madan Chairman. I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister on performing the *Herculean* task of presenting in this current financial year virtully the fourth budget, a carefully framed budget full of hopes, representing a bold attempt to deal with the troubled and complex situation. As has been rightly pointed out by the hon Finance Minister in his budget speech, the budget proposals must be judged in their entirety against the background of the formidable challenge which the countary faeed and overcome As we know, the year 1971-72 was one of the most difficult years since independence.

The people of India have responded to to responded to the demands made on them in the year coming to a close with a magnificent sense of patriotism, The total taxes amounting to more than Re. 500 crores which they have paid is a sacrifice of heroic proportion, befitting a new nation. pursuing the path of growth with social justice and self-reliance, Therefore, it seems that the Finance Minister, while farming new tax proposals, has dexterously searched and picked up his path, hoping that he will not hurt too many helpless people.

The question that comes before us is, how much was the scope for taxation ? The Economic Survey suggests that there is a limit to the revenue from direct taxes either in rural or urban sectors. The scope for indirect taxes is also declining. Moreover, the indirect taxes press more heavily on the poor than on the rich. Accordingly, the Finance Minister has rightly decided to shift the thrust of Government's economic policy from resource mobilisation to better utilisation of available funds.

The Plan outlays in the public sector, for the Centre, States and Union Territories which for 1971-72 were Rs. 3263 crores have been raised for 1972 73 to Rs. 3973 crores, i e. an increase of Rs. 710 crores, representing about 22 per cent. This increase in the plan outlays is a pre-requisite for the much-needed industrial growth. But here lies the real test of the governmentel machinary,

Let me give some instances. The Fourth Plan envisages the setting up of development agencies such as Small Farmers Development Agency and the Schame for Marginal Farmers aud Agricultural Labourers so as to reduce the income disperities. The progress of both the schemes has unfortunately been slow. May I quote some figures ? Under the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme the amount which has been utilized up till now was not more than 12 per cent of the amount sanctioned. Under the small Farmers Development Agency the amount utilized has been up to 25 per cent of the amount sanctioned. This is a pointer to the question whether the governmental machinery will be geared up to utilize the additional outleys of Rs, 710 crores. The schemes for jobless engineers and the rural poor are suffering for want of efficiency and coordination in governmental machinery. May I remind the Finance Minister that a thorugh overhaul of the administrative machinery is necessary to enable the economy to march forward ? The Cabinet Committee on Economic poliey should see to it that the administrative machinery is so galvanised as to convert the budgetary provision into actual expenditure.

It has been rightly pointrd out by the Finance Minister that the international monetary and political developments have awakened us to the necessity of a speedy realisation of the goel of self-reliance. The economy has shown responsiveness in meeting the challenges such as drought, floods, refugee relief and war. The hon. Finance Minister in his speech referred to the achievements also. He was right in saying at page 1 of the budget speech :-

"Despite the extraordinary stresses and strains which were compounded by natural calamities over many parts of the country, it should be possible to end the current fiscal year with our foreign exchange reserves more than intact, Government stocks of foodgrains of nearly 8 million tonnes, the general price level reasonably stable and a deficit in the Central Budget significantly lower than what one might have apprehended."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That was a laughing gas.

SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN : You seem to be getting convinced.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Dazed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : He has described some of the corrective measures taken during the last year, like the banning of forward trading on several sensitive commodities and the removal of the lacuna in the Forword Contracts (Regulation) Act to prevent forward trading under the guise of ready transaction.

The pertinent point remains that in spite of these coorective measures there is prise rise, The average rise in general wholesels prise index during 1970-71 was 5.5 per cent. The first two months of this year showed a reasonable price stability. But since January, 1972 the general wholesale price index was 4.1 per cent higher than what it was a year age. Government must make every effort to hold the price line. It has been stated and admitted that the speculators can scarcely resist the temptation to exploit a situation of excess demand. May I know from the government what effective steps they have taken to check speculative pressures. besides the restrictive credit policy which was in operation ?

As far as the price rise in the case of sugar is coucerned, it is a sad story, In December, 1971 the Government assured that the sugar price would not be allowed to rise above Rs. 2 a kilo. But we know how the sugar prices have risen nowadays. People feel that there is something basically wrong with the governmental machinery which has failed to curb effectively the rise in sugar prices.

18 hrs.

It has been stated that the sugar position requires discipline in pricing and distribution of the commodity. There is need to operat the stock policy for sugar in such a way that it imparts a greater degree of stability to prices and availability.

May I ask, if a wholly unjustified price rise in this case has proved uncontrollable, will the Government's determination to hold other prices in check meet with success ?

Now I would come to the question of levy of duties. There is 30 per cent duty levied on steel. A higher price for steel will have a widespread effect on a number of engineering products. Costlier kerosene and fertilisers will hurt two elasses of people-the small farmer trying to grow more food and the common man in the rural and urban areas who use kerosene for a variety of domestic purposes. May I point out that the duty on kerosene will virtually amount to an assault on the common man ? I earnestly request the Finance Minister to reconsider the levy.

The rigour of the new imposts on fertilisers and power.driven pumps will be felt by the more well to-do farmers who, due to high procurement prices, can bear the burden though unwillingly; but care must be taken that these imposts do not adversely affect the small farmer and ultimately the green revolution.

It is said that the budgetary exercise manages to meet the additional burdens of defence and assistante to Bangla Desh with out sacrificing the country's developmental goals. As far as defence is concerned, in the year 1971-72 the budgeted amount was Rs. 1,241 crores and the estimated expenditure will be about Rs. 1,411 crores. Provision for the next year is made to the tune of Rs. 1,408 crores-and naturally so-for providing for normal increases in costs, salaries, dearness allowance and, more important, for making adequate provision for recouping the losses suffered during the war.

The Finance Minister has hoped for the emergence of a new spirit of peace and harmony in this great subcontinent as far as

[Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde]

Pakistan is concerned, so that the 700 million inhabitants can devote their energies against their common enemies of hunger, want, disease and exploitation of man by man.

I am not for reducing the defence expenditure so as to jeopardise our national security and solidarity. But at the time of emergence of the new State of Bangla Desh we were given the hope that in Bangla Desh our country would be having a friendly nation in the eastern region and the defence expenditure that our country used to make in defending the 1,500-mile long Bangla border would be considerably curtailed in future. May I know from the hon. Finance Minister whether he has taken this factor into consideration while making provision for Rs. 1,408 crores for defence purposes ?

Lastly, before concluding, I have one suggestion to make for the consideration of the Finance Minister. The Direct Taxes Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Wanchoo has revealed that black money is used in smuggling gold. It is common knowledge that in spite of the Gold Control Order, gold is being smuggled in large quantities in the country. We have not been able to curb the desire of the people to purchase the yellow metal. Under these circumstances, the Government should embark upon State trading in gold, if neeessary. even by purchasing gold at places from where it is smuggled to India and afterwards selling here. That will at least minimise the evil of gold smuggling, eliminate the undesirable elements engaged in this trade, help the people in purchasing gold at comparatively cheaper rate and accrue huge amounts to the exchequer.

With these remarks, I agree that the Budget proposals will ta ke the economy one stage forward in the march towards our cherished goel.

Mr. Chairman : Now the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 22, 1972/ Chaitra 2, 1894 (Saka)

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